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Spanish foreign minister in Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez arrived on Sunday on a three-day official visit to Syria aimed at improving relations with Syria soured by Spain's diplomatic ties with Israel. Spain this month granted the Madrid mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official status in a move seen by diplomats as intended to balance its ties with Israel and enhance Madrid's role in the Middle East. Spain established diplomatic relations with Israel in January. Syrian and Spanish sources said Mr. Fernandez Ordóñez would have talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara'a on the Palestinian issue, the Lebanese crisis, the Iran-Iraq war and bilateral relations. A Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman in Madrid said Mr. Fernandez Ordóñez might also visit Israel and Egypt on a forthcoming tour of the Middle East, possibly in late September.

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Queen chairs NHF meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday chaired a meeting of the board of trustees of Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF). In the meeting, the board reviewed and assessed the foundation's current projects in the fields of education, culture and social development. The board also discussed projects that are being prepared by the foundation and which will be initiated before the end of this year. Among these projects are an institute for child health care and development, the SOS Children's Village and the music conservatory as well as a scheme for preparing and training women to participate in national development. Projects for next year were also reviewed in the meeting.

PSD issues travel advisory

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department (PSD) has requested all those wishing to travel to the West Bank across the King Hussein Bridge to refrain from doing so today (Monday) to make way for pilgrims returning home after the pilgrimage season. The PSD statement said travel across the Prince Mohammad Bridge would remain normal.

Kasm leaves Prague after treatment

PRAGUE (AP) — Premier Abdul Rauf Kasm of Syria left for home Sunday after unspecified medical treatment, the CTK news agency reported. Dr. Kasm met with President Gustav Husak and other Czechoslovak leaders during his stay of unspecified length, said CTK.

Kuwait approves \$10.7 billion budget

KUWAIT (AP) — The Kuwaiti cabinet on Sunday approved a 3,054-million-dinar (\$10.4-billion) budget for fiscal 1986-87, registering a deficit of 1,140 million dinars (\$3.9 billion), the government announced. The announcement, distributed by the Kuwait News Agency, put state revenues at 1,912.7 million dinars (\$6.5 billion), 1,203 million dinars (\$4.0 billion) below last year's income. It's Kuwait's fourth budget deficit in as many straight years. Income from oil exports of 1,656 million dinars (\$5.6 billion) accounted for 86.6 per cent of the overall state revenues, according to the announcement.

Unopen French nuclear plant flooded

METZ, France (AP) — A cooling system water pipe at the Cattenom nuclear plant ruptured Saturday night, partially flooding the basements of two reactors but causing no danger of radiation leaks, the director of the unopened plant said Sunday. Jean-Pierre Bergeron said the incident occurred at Electricite de France was proceeding with start-up tests of Reactor 1, which is to go into service Sept. 15. When the flooding was noticed, the reactor was immediately cooled from 120 C (248 F) to 40 C (104 F), he said.

INSIDE

- * Geagea pledges to seek end to Lebanese conflict, page 2
- * Health minister sets deadline for pharmacists to submit report, page 3
- * Why Israel won't talk to the PLO? page 4
- * Harvard University, turning 350, remains seat of influence, page 5
- * King and Queen to patronise horse show, page 6
- * L. American debtors seek ways to cut debt burden, page 7
- * FBI arrests Soviet employee at U.N. on espionage charges, page 8

Cabinet endorses JD 3.115b five-year development plan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Cabinet has endorsed the 1986-1990 five-year National Development Plan finalised by the Ministry of Planning and special committees comprising the private and the public sectors in the country, it was announced Sunday.

According to the plan, JD 3,115 million will be spent over the coming five years of which JD 1,633 million (52 per cent of the allocations) will go to the public sector's spending on water, irrigation, roads, communications, education and social services projects while JD 1,482 million, (48 per cent of the allocations) will benefit the private sector's project, especially agriculture, industry, housing, transport, construction and public services.

A statement issued by the Cabinet, which endorsed the plan on Saturday, said that the plan aims at achieving higher levels of economic growth and serve

national aspirations.

The statement said the plan aims at realising an annual economic growth rate of five per cent, increasing job opportunities, rationalising consumption and spending, distributing benefits of development more fairly to all areas of the country and improving services.

The plan is also aimed at bolstering pan-Arab economic action through Arab economic integration, the statement added.

According to the statement the plan provides for 23 per cent of the total allocations to be spent on investments in the commodity production sector, 38 per cent on infrastructure related to the

production sector, and 39 per cent to the public services sector.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai had earlier issued a communique instructing all government departments to follow up the implementation of their schemes by means of a liaison officer who should work closely with the Ministry of Planning.

The Cabinet also decided at its meeting on Saturday to pay its financial commitments to the Arab League for 1986, and decided to take part in meetings of the advisory council of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to be held in Vienna on Thursday.

The under-secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs, Dr. Ahmad Qatnani, will attend the meetings.

The Cabinet heard a report by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat on this year's pilgrimage to the holy places in Saudi Arabia. Dr. Khayyat briefed the Cabinet on

the services offered to the pilgrims and the special care accorded to those coming from the occupied Arab territories.

The Cabinet also decided to organise a sports tournament for Arab university students to be held in 1987 in Amman and also decided to dispatch two engineers from the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) to Sudan to help carry out water projects for victims of famine and drought there.

The Cabinet also made the following appointments: Mr. Bassam Kakish was named director of the Aqaba Region Authority as of Sept. 1. 'Eid Al Fayez was appointed president of the director general of the Jordanian Ports Corporation and Mr. Mervid Al Tal was named director general of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation. The Cabinet also appointed Nayef Al Hadid as Jordan's ambassador to Oman and Mr. Awwad Al Farhan as mayor of Khulda town.

Shi'ite leaders call for support of UNIFIL

MAARAKEH, Lebanon (R) — Shi'ite Muslim leaders urged support for U.N. peacekeepers in South Lebanon at a rally held on Sunday for two militia officials killed by French troops.

"Any attack against UNIFIL is an attack against us," Daoud Daoud, leader of the Shi'ite Amal militia in the south, told crowds in the dusty square of this southern hill-top village.

At least 7,000 black-clad women and men brandishing swords had gathered to honour the two Amal officials shot dead on Aug. 11 when they refused to be searched at a checkpoint of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

The incident sparked clashes in which a third Amal fighter was killed and 19 French soldiers were wounded.

"Those who fire rockets at UNIFIL positions would be better off firing them against Israel," Mr. Daoud declared.

Lebanon's top Shi'ite cleric, Sheikh Mohammad Mehdi Shamseddin also said UNIFIL members should not be harmed, but described the French action as a deliberate crime.

"Attacking UNIFIL troops is not permitted although the crime against the two martyrs was a deliberate killing," he said.

French soldiers watched the rally from a sand-bagged position inside Maarakeh, but left a U.N. checkpoint at the village entrance deserted. Hundreds of

heavily-armed Amal fighters patrolled the village and surrounding hills.

Unidentified gunmen rocketed a French post on Friday, wounding two more soldiers.

The radical Shi'ite Hizbollah (Party of God) militia has accused the French of deliberately killing the Amal officials. It said the French contingent was "not acting as a peacekeeping force but as a mandatory force."

Amal and UNIFIL officials have formed a joint committee to investigate the original shooting. "We will not be led by passion, and our position backing UNIFIL is clear," Mr. Daoud said Sunday. "When we see UNIFIL deviating from its true role we will say so... we don't have to attack them with rockets."

The clashes prompted France to call last Thursday for emergency talks on the future of the 5,800-man peacekeeping force, in which it has the largest contingent.

Concern increased when an Irish UNIFIL officer died last week in what a U.N. official said was a deliberate bomb attack.

UNIFIL has lost some 128 troops killed, many in accidents, since it deployed in the south in 1978 to confirm the withdrawal of an Israeli invasion force.

UNIFIL was never allowed to deploy on the border, where Israel set up a "security zone" last year after withdrawing most of the troops who invaded Lebanon again in 1982.

Pakistan warns of 'drastic action' against opposition

ISLAMABAD (AP) — The government warned Sunday it would resort to "drastic action" unless opposition groups end their drive to oust President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq and force early elections.

Leaders of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) said they would not abandon the campaign they began last Monday to oust General Zia. Demonstrations were called for Sunday night, even though turnout at the daily protests has been dwindling.

Security officials said the country was quiet Sunday and there had been no clashes between anti-government activists and security forces. At least 29 people have been killed and dozens injured in rioting that began Aug. 13 following a government crackdown on the opposition.

Labour Minister Mansab Ali Khan warned in the eastern city of Lahore that the government would not tolerate continued disturbances. He accused the opposition of subversion and claimed it was determined to destroy Pakistan.

"The elected government is committed to safeguard the life, property and honour of its citizens and will not hesitate to take drastic action against the anti-state elements if they do not stop their

subversive activities," the minister told journalists.

"The government cannot allow a handful of elements to resort to violence and sabotage to fall the government and achieve their nefarious designs," he said.

Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo and other ministers met Sunday in Lahore to discuss the security situation, but no details were released.

Benazir Bhutto and other opposition leaders remained under detention Sunday in jails around the country.

Mr. Khan said the government, led by the Pakistan Muslim League, had restored democracy and human rights and was entitled to serve out its term until 1990.

The government party was formed earlier this year after Gen. Zia had appointed Junejo to head the civilian government that took over when martial law was lifted last December. Mr. Junejo is head of the party.

Gen. Zia, who seized power in a 1977 military coup, remains as president and army chief of staff.

Gen. Zia was reported to be having meetings Sunday to review the security situation, but officials declined to provide any details. The president returned to Pakistan on Saturday after a two-week pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia.

Alia and Emirates to resume flights

ABU DHABI (Agencies) — Flights between Dubai and Amman will resume as of Sept. 1 after being suspended 10 weeks ago. Transport Minister Rajai Dajani announced here Sunday.

The Jordanian news agency, Petra, said Mr. Dajani spoke to the agency after talks with the Defence Minister of Dubai, Sheikh Mohammad Ibn Rashid Al Maktoum, a senior leader of Dubai, one of the seven emirates federated in the UAE.

Mr. Dajani said he delivered a message from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to Sheikh Mohammad. The message covered bilateral relations, the minister added.

Mr. Dajani praised Sheikh Mohammad's willingness and keenness to bolster friendly relations between the UAE and Jordan.

Dutch to urge Reagan to accept ban on testing

AMSTERDAM (Agencies) — The Dutch government will urge U.S. President Ronald Reagan to accept a Soviet-proposed ban on nuclear weapons testing, Defence Minister Willem van Eekelen said Sunday.

In an interview with Dutch Radio, Mr. Van Eekelen criticised the Reagan administration's refusal to join the unilateral test ban extended by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev until Jan. 1.

"I think that other (NATO) allies will also think that Reagan must take a more positive attitude to this gesture by Gorbachev," Mr. Van Eekelen said.

Mr. Gorbachev's Aug. 18 announcement marks the third successive extension of the moratorium that he first implemented on Aug. 6, 1985.

Mr. Gorbachev's speech drew charges from the Reagan

administration that his proposal contained "a lot of propaganda." White House spokesman Larry Speakes said a nuclear test ban is not in the national security interest of the United States.

Mr. Gorbachev said Saturday the decision to prolong Moscow's freeze on nuclear weapons tests had not been easy to take because the United States was continuing to develop its nuclear arsenal.

In a letter to the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania, Mr. Gorbachev said the extension of the moratorium until Jan. 1 gave the Reagan administration another chance to halt its nuclear tests.

He said Moscow supported a proposal that experts from the six

Aquino arrives in Jakarta on first presidential tour

JAKARTA (AP) — Philippines President Corazon Aquino arrived Sunday on the first leg of what she has called a "journey of brotherhood" to promote close ties with her country's neighbours.

A school girl presented a bouquet of flowers as she and her 15-member delegation were met by Indonesian President Suharto, his wife and other dignitaries at Halim Perdanakusumah airport.

Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Suharto stood at attention as Indonesia's national anthems of both countries. The Philippine leader was accorded a full military welcome with a 21-gun salute.

She will stay in Jakarta until Tuesday, when she departs for Singapore.

Mrs. Aquino, making her first trip out of her country since taking over as leader in a February civilian-backed military revolt,

left the Philippines amid questions of her government's stability during her four-day absence.

Some supporters advised her not to leave, claiming people loyal to ousted former President Ferdinand Marcos, now in exile in Hawaii, might try to grab power in her absence.

On the eve of Mrs. Aquino's departure, armed forces chief General Fidel V. Ramos placed the 250,000-strong army on nationwide alert to forestall any disturbances.

Mrs. Aquino reassured well-wishers before she boarded the presidential twin-engine Fokker jet for Indonesia, saying: "I am leaving my government in good trustworthy hands."

The highlight of Mrs. Aquino's visit will be her private talks with Mr. Suharto early Monday while other members of her delegation meet with their counterparts.



His Majesty King Hussein is briefed on the activities and programmes of a model security centre at Ras Al 'Ain by Amman Police Director Major General Nasouh Muhieddin (right) after the inauguration of the centre by the King on Sunday (Petra photo)

King visits PSD and voices deep satisfaction with its plans

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has voiced deep satisfaction with a plan for the development of the Public Security Department (PSD) and its various services and ordered that steps be taken for its implementation.

The King's approval came during his visit to the PSD headquarters in Amman where he met with its director, Lieutenant-General Abdul Hadi Al Majali and his senior aides.

King Hussein said he fully supported the PSD development programme and plans for upgrading police services for enhancing security and stability in the Kingdom.

Le-Gen. Majali presented a briefing on the plan and the first initial steps taken for its implementation.

The plan provides for a general modernisation of communications equipment transportation cars, and other vehicles, weapons,

operation rooms, crime laboratories and schemes for constructing security training institutes, fields for target shooting exercises, prisons and centres for rehabilitation and reformation and the formation of airborne police units.

Le-Gen. Majali referred to directives given him by the King upon assuming his post and the responsibility which he is undertaking for achieving the modernisation of the Public Security forces.

After the meeting at the PSD headquarters, King Hussein inaugurated Al Muhajirin Security Centre established at Ras Al 'Ain as a model centre.

The King met at the centre with Amman police director Major-General Nasouh Muhieddin and senior aides.

The police director briefed the King on the centre's services and duties. The integrated centre is

one of 21 others to be established in the Greater Amman area and built with the geographic area and density of population in mind, Maj-Gen. Muhieddin said.

Later King Hussein toured the centre's sections and inspected its services which include units for the care of juvenile delinquents, and sections for foreigners and local security services.

At the end of the visit, King Hussein voiced his satisfaction with the new centre and its duties and services to the public. He wished the officers in charge success in their endeavours and said that he was deeply confident with the PSD services and supported their determination in providing stability and security for the country and the citizens.

The King was accompanied on his visit by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and senior aides.

U.S.-Egypt joint air and naval exercises begin

CAIRO (AP) — The United States and Egypt began joint air and naval manoeuvres Sunday in the Mediterranean in an exercise which Libya has condemned as part of a U.S.-inspired "plot."

A U.S. embassy spokesman said five American warships, including the carrier USS Forrestal, were taking part in the five-day exercise. He refused to say how many Egyptians were involved, and there was no comment from the Egyptian Ministry of Defence.

It was the first major exercise involving the two countries since U.S. warjets intercepted an Egyptian plane with four hijackers of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro and diverted it to Sicily last October.

The Egyptians shelved plans for joint manoeuvres with the United States tentatively set for the end of last year in response to the U.S. action.

The Washington Post quoted a Pentagon official as saying the current exercise, scheduled to run through Thursday, involved simulated air attacks on Egypt by American warplanes to improve Egypt's air defence skills.

The spokesman said only that "it is credible that the purpose of the exercise is to train both sides in real-life battle situations and defence for possible attack from the sea."

He refused to specify where the exercise was taking place but added "to my knowledge" it was not near the Libyan coast.

In its report, the Washington Post said the vessels will not enter the contested Gulf of Sirte.

Sudanair strike ends

KHARTOUM (AP) — Employees of Sudanair, Sudan's national carrier, on Sunday ended a strike which had virtually brought air traffic in Sudan to a standstill for more than 24 hours. The Sudan News Agency said the strike was ended after the government succumbed to the employees demand of withdrawing notices of suspension from work delivered after a three-day strike earlier this week.

Israelis close Palestinian labour federation office

JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli occupation authorities temporarily closed down the headquarters of a West Bank labour union federation affiliated with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), military and Palestinian sources said Sunday.

The month-long shutdown came two weeks after Israeli forces ordered the federation's chairman, Shehade Minawi, confined for six months to his hometown of Nablus in the occupied West Bank.

Israeli military sources told AP the headquarters was closed because union officials were suspected of encouraging anti-Israeli actions. They spoke on condition of anonymity.

The Palestine Press Service, which monitors news in the West Bank, said the Public Association of the Labour Unions is an umbrella group for all labour

unions in the occupied territories.

The press service and the military sources said the office was aligned with the Fateh organisation, the mainstream branch of the PLO, headed by Yasser Arafat.

The closure came during an Israeli crackdown on Palestinian nationalists.

On Aug. 3 Israeli forces ordered five Palestinians detained without trial for six months. Ten days later, Israel closed down two Palestinian newspapers, the daily Al Mithaq and the weekly Al Ahd, published in East Jerusalem. Israel accused the newspapers of supporting headline Palestinian groups.

The action followed a similar three-month closure of an Arab-owned printing plant in East Jerusalem which Israel alleged was producing leaflets signed by Fateh.

Iranian, Libyan and Syrian ministers meet

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Iranian and Libyan foreign ministers arrived here Sunday for the fifth tripartite meeting of the foreign ministers of Iran, Libya and Syria.

Alli Akbar Velayati of Iran and Libya's Kamel Hassan Al Mansour arrived separately and were greeted at the airport by their Syrian counterpart Farouk Al Shara'a.

Official sources, who did not wish to be named, told AP the tripartite meeting began immediately after Mr. Mansour's arrival. They gave no further details. But the talks were expected to focus on the almost six-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

Mr. Velayati's visit to Syria follows one-day trips to the Iranian capital, Tehran, by Mr. Shara'a on Tuesday and by Syria's Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam on Saturday.

Diplomats quoted by Reuters said the three countries also wanted to coordinate positions before the meeting of foreign ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement in Harare on Thursday.

Before leaving Tehran, Mr. Velayati told the Iranian news agency IRNA that the talks in Damascus would cover the Gulf war and regional issues.

The Syrian news agency SANA said Mr. Khaddam, who returned

Saturday night, had delivered a message to Iranian President Ali Khamenei from Syrian leader Hafez Al Assad about the "current escalation in the Gulf war."

Mr. Khaddam's visit was the second by a senior Syrian official to Iran in four days. Mr. Shara'a last week conveyed another message from Mr. Assad to Mr. Khamenei.

Tehran Radio said Iranian officials had assured Mr. Shara'a that Iran did not wish to expand its war with Iraq.

Diplomats, however, said Syria had been surprised when Mr. Khamenei warned on Friday that Iran would hit back at oil industries in the Gulf for Iraqi attacks on its oil terminals and tankers.

Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said on Sunday Iran must reject any arbitration in the Gulf war and fight until "victory."

"We should submit neither to imposed peace, nor to imposed arbitration," he told top government officials.

"We should continue the war until victory — and it is near...there are people who urge peace and accommodation. Not that they are of any consequence, but they are there," Ayatollah Khomeini said in a broadcast speech.

Geagea pledges to seek end to Lebanon conflict

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Militiamen sealed off streets of troubled Christian east Beirut as their hardline leader urged Syria and Israel to withdraw all troops from Lebanon.

"Lebanese Forces" militia commander Samir Geagea pledged to do his utmost to end 11 years of civil war but said all foreign soldiers should be withdrawn.

"Whatever the hardships, we shall do everything towards a basic solution," he said. "Our concept of national sovereignty... does not accept the presence of any foreign soldier on Lebanese territory under any slogan."

He was speaking in an interview with the militia's television station Saturday as witnesses reported seeing groups of well-armed Lebanese Forces fighters patrolling the streets.

Scores of the militia's military police set up checkpoints after a spate of bomb blasts hit the Christian sector of the divided capital, they said.

Security sources in west Beirut said a bomb found hidden in a cardboard box under a pile of refuse was safely defused Sunday. It consisted of 15 kilograms of dynamite attached to a remote-control detonator.

One person was injured when a bomb ripped through a fashionable beach resort in east Beirut Saturday, the latest of a series of explosions apparently aimed at wealthy members of the minority community.

Some residents say they believe the 23rd blast in the capital this year sprang from unrest within the Lebanese Forces over Mr. Geagea's leadership and Syria's role in Lebanon.

Unofficial sources say at least 13 people have died in sporadic gunbattles among rival Christian fighters in east Beirut over the past two weeks.

The west Beirut security sources also said one person was wounded in west Beirut Saturday when Druze and Shi'ite militiamen clashed with machineguns and rocket launchers near the city's "green line" front.

It was the first factional clash in west Beirut since Syria deployed troops there seven weeks ago. Sunni Muslim Prime Minister Rashid Karami ended a nine-month cabinet split last Tuesday when he met two Christian ministers to discuss peace proposals. They agreed that all ministers should meet to discuss reform plans.

Mr. Karami was quoted earlier this week as saying both Druze militia leader Walid Junblatt and Shi'ite Muslim Amal leader Nabih Berri, who are cabinet ministers, would attend the meetings.

Israel will not change S. Lebanon policy

In Tel Aviv, a senior Israeli official said Sunday Israel continues to view U.N. peacekeeping troops in South Lebanon (UNIFIL) as inadequate to maintain security even though the force is now under attack by Shi'ite Muslim militiamen as Israel's protector.

"I've always subscribed to a belief that UNIFIL is doing a job in South Lebanon but it certainly cannot give us the kind of security we need to have a normal life on our international border in the north," Uri Lubrani, Israel's co-ordinator of affairs in South Lebanon, said on Israel Radio.

Two more French soldiers of the United Nations Interim Force

in Lebanon were wounded Friday night when their outpost came under fire from unidentified attackers. The two soldiers, Terence Trier and Violet Frank, were listed at Haifa's Rambam Hospital in stable condition suffering medium shrapnel wounds, hospital spokesman Dr. Ben Ishai said in a telephone interview Sunday.

Friday's clash was the fourth in twelve days between UNIFIL forces and local militiamen.

Eighteen French peacekeepers were wounded in a 16-hour gunbattle with Muslim Shi'ite militiamen in South Lebanon on Aug. 11 and 12. Four Shi'ites were killed and five injured in the clash.

The escalating violence against UNIFIL followed statements by radical Shi'ite clergymen of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God, denouncing the peacekeeping force as a "protector of Israel's border."

UNIFIL commander Gustav Hagglund said Israel was partly to blame for the trouble because it prevented his forces from deploying down to the Israeli border. "If we could do that I am convinced most of the violence in the area would cease," said Hagglund in an interview with the Swedish daily Dagens Nyheter Friday.

Israel kept the U.N. out of a self-styled 10 to 15-kilometre wide security zone north of the border in South Lebanon which is controlled by the mainly Falangist South Lebanon militia, backed by about 1,000 Israeli troops.

Lubrani said UNIFIL was incapable of maintaining security in the area. "It cannot serve as a legal authority. It has no way of punishing. It has no way of interrogating. It has no way of serving as a fully legal body responsible for security in the area."

Tehran protests against Turkish raids on Kurds

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Iran expressed its concern and regret over recent Turkish military action against Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq and called on Turkey to cease such operations immediately, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Sunday.

The agency, which is monitored in Nicosia, said a foreign office spokesman "deplored recent Turkish air raids on villages inside Iraq, where innocent Kurdish people live, on the pretext of chasing groups opposing the Turkish government."

"The massacre of innocent women and children would not be in the interest of Turkey's relations with the Muslim Iraqi people," the agency quoted the spokesman, who was not named, as saying.

Turkey announced last week its warplanes bombed targets in Iraqi Kurdistan. It charged that Turkish-Kurds, who had ambushed a military convoy in south east Turkey a few days earlier, killing 12 Turkish soldiers, had crossed into the Kurdish areas of north Iraq to escape a large scale manhunt.

The Kurds are an estimated 15-million strong stateless minority living in a wide mountainous area covering the region where the borders of Turkey, Iraq and Iran converge.

Kurdish rebels seeking autonomy have been involved for many years in a guerrilla war against all three nations. Iran and Iraq, which have been locked in a six-year-old war, each supports rival Kurdish rebel groups operating in the other state's territory.

The areas hit by the Turkish air raids last week are within a region controlled by Massoud Barzani, the Iranian-supported leader of the Kurdish Democratic Party.

The Iranian spokesman quoted by IRNA added in his protest that Iran has been following the situation in northern Iraq closely.

"Due to the joint and overall struggles of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Muslim people of Iraq, Iran cannot remain indifferent towards developments in this region," the spokesman was quoted as saying.

"Therefore, the Islamic Republic of Iran calls on the Turkish government to immediately cease its operations (inside Iraq), and in view of Turkey's announced policy of impartiality in the Iraqi-imposed war, to refrain from hindering the movement of combatant Iraqi Kurds," the spokesman added.

Barzani also protested following the Turkish air strikes threatening retaliatory action against Turkish interests, if such attacks continued.

Herzog pardons 7 more Shin Bet agents

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — President Chaim Herzog on Sunday pardoned seven Shin Bet internal security agents reportedly involved in the killing of two Palestinian hijackers and in a subsequent cover-up, said a statement released by the president's office.

Herzog has already granted immunity from prosecution to four senior members of the Shin Bet, including the former service chief, Avraham Shalom.

Shalom has been accused by three senior Shin Bet agents of ordering the April 1984 beating deaths of two Palestinians who hijacked a passenger bus, and then covering up the killings at three subsequent hearings into the affair.

The four pardons granted in June caused a storm of controversy in Israel but were upheld by the supreme court in a ruling earlier this month.

"I made my decision after

examining each request thoroughly," Herzog said in Sunday's statement. "He acted 'out of necessity to do justice and not to discriminate between ranks in the Shin Bet. I do not see this as a new decision but as a direct and logical continuation of the previous one,'" said the announcement.

The pardon, said Herzog, "was made necessary by considerations of state security interests and interests of the public good."

It was not clear from Herzog's statement what role the seven agents played in the affair.

Israeli police began an investigation of the killings and the cover-up on Aug. 11.

The probe was ordered by former attorney-general Yitzhak Zamir after three senior security service agents accused Shalom of ordering the killings.

Shalom has resigned but remains temporarily in charge. The other three, among them the

agency's legal adviser and his deputy, are still in office. News reports last week said one of them was promoted.

"I am not unaware of the severe moral and ethical aspects involved in this case and I expect all the lessons and conclusions to be drawn," said Herzog's statement.

He appeared to be referring to the police investigation and the work of a three-member panel set up by Prime Minister Shimon Peres to examine how the political echelon supervises the highly secret agency.

Shalom said recently he acted with the approval of the political echelon, although he did not give names.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who was prime minister at the time of the hijacking, had overall responsibility for the agency, but has denied approving the killings. Peres and other ministers have said the police probe will involve all those

implicated in the affair, including political figures.

The police have already started questioning Shin Bet agents in connection with the affair. But Shalom and the ten other agents granted presidential pardon can be questioned only as witnesses and are not liable to criminal charges.

Israeli newspapers have assailed the presidential pardon and purported involvement of politicians.

In an editorial, the newspaper Maariv Sunday criticised the reassignment of one of those pardoned earlier to another high-ranking post in the service. It appealed to the Shin Bet leadership to sack the pardoned agents.

"This prime minister won't do it, the next prime minister certainly won't do it, and we expect the new Shin Bet leader to show them the right way," Maariv said.

Israelis blamed for Beirut massacre are still active

By Nicolas B. Tatro
Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Four years after the Beirut refugee camp massacre, most of the Israeli politicians and military leaders blamed for not preventing that slaughter of Palestinians have suffered little lasting damage to their careers.

Two generals reprimanded in the investigation were recently appointed to key positions. The chief of staff at the time now sits in Israel's parliament. And Yitzhak Shamir and Ariel Sharon, cabinet ministers criticised in the investigators' report, have their eyes on Israel's Prime Ministry.

The only permanent political casualty may have been Menachem Begin, who suddenly quit as prime minister in September 1983 and has lived in seclusion since — despondent, associates say, over Israel's involvement in the Lebanon war.

The massacres occurred on Sept. 16-18, 1982, after Palestinian commandos left Beirut. Lebanese Falangist militiamen who poured into the city's Sabra and Shatilla Palestinian refugee camps, surrounded by Israeli troops at the time, killed more than 800 Palestinian men, women and children.

An official Lebanese investigation of the killings was never completed. There were no trials. Elie Hobeika, who Israeli investigators said led the Falangist militiamen in the slaughter, has since changed allegiances in Lebanon's ever-shifting political scene and now heads a pro-Syrian militia.

More U.S. aid

Relations between the United States and Israel, its chief Middle East ally, were severely strained by the war and particularly the massacre. U.S. officials at the time said they were particularly angered because Washington, D.C. had guaranteed the safety of the camp residents in negotiations for the withdrawal of Palestinian

commandos from the Israeli-besieged western sector of the capital.

In the past four years, relations have steadily warmed to a new high point, strategic cooperation has grown and annual U.S. economic and military aid of more than \$3 billion has not been affected.

Israeli analysts say the massacre permanently changed how Israelis view Lebanon and their longtime allies, the Falangists. Prior to the invasion, Israelis predicted Lebanon would be the second country to make peace with Israel.

"Sabra and Shatilla was a moral crossroads for Israel. It will remain with us forever as an important lesson," said Zeev Schiff, a leading military commentator for the liberal daily Haaretz and author of a book on the Lebanon war.

"It is a good reminder for us where we are living, who are our neighbors, and how careful we have to be in any move we take," said Schiff, adding that the disillusionment with the Falangist as a result of the massacre convinced policymakers of the need to leave Lebanon and not get involved again.

In Israel, a three-member commission of inquiry headed by the supreme court chief justice, Yitzhak Kahan, issued a 108-page report on Feb. 8, 1983, that apportioned blame among eight leading Israeli figures.

Some were asked to resign and others were temporarily barred from holding sensitive positions. The rest were publicly chastised for allowing Falangist militiamen to enter the camps and for failing to heed initial reports of the massacre. But the punishments have not been lasting.

The commission was toughest on Sharon, who was Defence Minister at the time and promoted the Falangist as "faithful allies" in Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Sharon was forced by the commission's findings to resign the defence post, but he never left the cabinet. Now trade and industry minister, he is rated as a

possible successor to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir as leader of the right-wing Likud Bloc. Sharon has publicly announced his desire to be prime minister.

Shamir criticised

Shamir was criticised by the investigative panel for having failed to follow up adequately on a warning from a fellow cabinet minister about excesses by the Falangists in the camps.

No action was recommended against Shamir, however. He went on to succeed Begin and will again become prime minister in October, when he is to take over as head of the current coalition government.

As for Begin, the commission said he bore a "certain degree of responsibility" for not exercising sufficient leadership as prime minister in a dangerous, fast-developing situation.

Two senior military officers reprimanded by the Kahan Commission recently were put in influential new posts.

Maj. Gen. Amos Yaron, commander of the troops encircling the camps during the massacres, was banned from holding a field command for three years. On Aug. 1, he was named military attaché in Israel's embassy in Washington.

Maj. Gen. Amir Dori, overall commander of Israel's troops in Lebanon, was reprimanded for having failed to warn the chief of staff that the camps' civilian population was in danger. He has been named deputy chief of staff and has a good chance of becoming head of the armed forces next year.

Lt. Gen. Rafael Eytan, chief of staff during the Lebanon invasion, was severely criticised by the commission, but no action was taken against him and he was allowed to retire. Today, Eytan is a member of parliament from the extreme right-wing Tebiya Party, which advocates Jewish settlement and annexation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The intelligence community was also reprimanded for not alerting the cabinet and military command to the dangers of exposing the camps to the Falangists, who were bent on revenge for the assassination of Christian President-elect Bashir Gemayel. Israeli intelligence also was criticised for inadequate follow-up on initial reports of killings.

The head of the Mossad intelligence service was not disciplined, since he had taken over the post just four days before the massacre. But the head of military intelligence, Yehoshua Saguy, was removed from his position.

Today, he is a military affairs commentator on TV and radio, and still plays a periodic, but undisclosed role in Israel's defence establishment.

Peace Now, the Israeli anti-war movement whose support swelled in the aftermath of the massacre, plans no demonstrations to mark the fourth anniversary of the Beirut slaughter.

"We will respond to today's events, not to things that happened in the past... now that we are out of Lebanon it is true this is not the main issue," said Peace Now spokesman Izali Reshef.

Since the Israeli army withdrew from Lebanon last year, the movement's focus has shifted to opposition to Jewish settlements in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Reshef said the Israeli leaders held responsible by the Kahan Commission "are in too high positions today." But he contends careers have been blotted by the affair.

"There is a stain on the past of all these people which they have to overcome, especially Sharon... none of our people will vote for them, and we will fight against them."

But many Israelis, even opponents of the war, are willing to forgive and forget, arguing that punishments should not be life sentences.

Abdul Meguid receives message from Arafat

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt's foreign minister met on Sunday with a representative of PLO leader Yasser Arafat following reports that Cairo will try again to convince him to accept U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Egyptian sources, speaking on condition they not be named, said PLO official Said Kamal delivered a message from Mr. Arafat to Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid.

Contents of the message were not disclosed, but the sources said the two discussed Egyptian efforts at "intensifying coordination" between Jordan and the PLO.

Last February, Jordan and the PLO broke off talks begun a year earlier after the PLO refused to accept Resolutions 242 and 338. An aide to Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Friday that President Hosni Mubarak will

meet soon with Mr. Arafat to try to persuade him to accept the resolutions under an expected Egyptian-Israeli summit.

If Mr. Arafat turns down Mr. Mubarak's request, then the Egyptian president may try to persuade other Arabs to enter peace talks without the PLO leader, the Peres aide said.

Israeli officials say they expect Mr. Peres to meet Mr. Mubarak in the coming weeks. But there has been no confirmation from the Egyptians. Egyptian government sources say any such meeting will have to await signing of an arbitration agreement on resolving both countries' claims on Taba, a strip of beach along the Gulf of Aqaba.

Egyptian sources say final agreement depends on the naming of three neutral arbiters and completion of a survey of the Taba area.

Gulf tankers seek defences against attacks

BAHRAIN (R) — Ship owners are considering the use of anti-missile systems aboard Gulf-bound tankers following the latest upsurge of attacks in the Iran-Iraq "tanker war".

Shipping agents and salvage experts in the Gulf said Sunday that merchant ships are looking at technology developed during the Falklands war, when British warships proved highly vulnerable to Argentina's French-made Exocet missiles.

Some tanker crews entering the Gulf have, until recently, been surprisingly ill-informed about the danger of attacks on shipping.

Although crews can pick up double pay to man tankers in the Gulf, they are sometimes inexperienced.

This year alone, 57 vessels have been attacked and damaged in the Gulf.

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PROGRAMME TWO (Integrated programme for both channels)

17:00 — Koran
17:30 — Children's programme
17:45 — Educational programme
18:00 — Bill's programme
18:30 — News in Arabic
18:50 — News in French
19:20 — Sports programme
19:30 — News in Hebrew
19:45 — Programme review
20:00 — News in Arabic
20:30 — Arabic series
21:30 — Growing Pains
22:00 — News in English
22:25 — Moonlighting
23:00 — News in Arabic

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07:00 — Light Music
07:30 — Newsday
08:00 — Morning Show
08:30 — News Summary
08:45 — Pop Session
11:30 — Yes Minister
12:00 — Pop Session Contd.
12:30 — News Summary
12:45 — Pop Session Contd.
13:00 — News Summary
13:15 — Pop Session Contd.
13:30 — News Summary
13:45 — Pop Session Contd.
14:00 — News Summary
14:15 — Over a Cup of Tea
15:00 — Concert Hour
16:00 — News Summary
16:30 — News Summary
16:45 — Old Favourites
17:00 — Talking About Music
17:30 — Pop Session
18:00 — News Summary
18:30 — Sports Round-up
18:50 — Newsday
19:00 — Music
19:30 — Date with a Star
20:00 — Evening Show
21:00 — News Summary
21:45 — Evening Show Contd.
22:00 — News Summary
22:30 — Evening Show Contd.
23:00 — News Summary
23:30 — Evening Show Contd.
24:00 — Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz.

07:00 Newsday 07:30 For Whom the Bell Tolls 07:45 Reflections 07:50

WORLDWIDE 08:00 World News 08:20

Twenty-Four Hour: News Summary 08:30 Letterbox 08:45 Recording of the Week 09:00 Newsday 09:30 A Word in Edgewise 10:00 World News 10:30 Twenty-Four Hour: News Summary 10:30 Sports and Company 10:40 Book Choice 10:45 Sportsworld 11:00 World News 11:00 Reflections 11:15 To Whom the Bell Tolls 11:30 Anything Goes 12:00 World News 12:00 British Press Review 12:15 Good Books 12:30 Financial News 12:45 People's Choice 13:00 News Summary: Professions 13:15 Sportsworld 13:30 I Believe in Yesterday Night 14:00 World News 14:00 News About Britain 14:15 Every Day a Holy Day 14:30 Album Time 15:00 Radio Newsday 15:15 Quote Unquote 15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:00 Twenty-Four Hour: News Summary 16:30 Recording of the Week 16:45 Sportsworld 17:00 News Summary: Outlook 17:45 Lake Wobegon Day 18:00 Radio Newsday 18:15 Professions 18:45 What's New 19:00 World News 19:00 Commentary 19:15 This Particular Place 19:30 Women's Concert 22:20 News Summary: Outlook 22:55 Stock Market Report 23:00 World News 23:00 Twenty-Four Hour: News Summary 23:00 Sports International 24:00 News Summary: Network UK 08:15 Tenor and Baritone 08:30 Counterpoint 08:45 English Minstrels 09:00 World News 09:00 The World Today 09:15 Book Choice 09:30 Through My Window 09:40 Reflections 09:45 Sports Round-up 09:50 World News 09:50 Behind the Credits 09:59 Commentary 02:15 The Particular Place 02:30 Brain of Britain

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07:00 News, Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, Sports Reports, Sports News at 30 minutes past the hour. 18:00 News 18:10 Newsday 18:30 Music USA 19:00 News 19:10 Focus 19:30 Special English News & Features 20:00 News 21:00 Newsday 21:30 Special English News & Features 22:00 News 22:10 Newsday 22:30 Music USA 23:00 News & Editorial 23:15 Music USA Jazz 24:00 News 24:10 VOA World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre - tel. 6610267
American Centre - 644371
American Centre Library - 641520
British Council - 6361478
Jordan Cultural Centre - 644303
Soviet Cultural Centre - 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre - 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre - 639777
Hera Arts Centre - 665195
Hussein Youth City - 667181/6
Y.W.C.A. - 641793
Y.W.M.C.A. - 664251
Amman Municipal Library - 637111
University of Jordan Library - 643555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mummies from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman, Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qal'a (Chalced Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabbal Lubwdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

SERVICE CLUBS

First Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Lower Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 624590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Lubwdeh, Tel. 637440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein, Tel. 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, Tel. 623541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 678906.
American Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771531.
Assyrian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771531.
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsani, Tel. 677534.
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabbal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Sami), Tel. 811295.
Rainbow Congregation (International, Inter-denominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabbal Amman, Tel. 606974.

PRAYER TIMES

03:00 — Fajr
05:07 — Sunrise
12:39 — Dhuhr
15:46 — Asr
18:06 — Maghrib
19:35 — Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

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ARRIVALS

07:35 — Cairo (MS)
08:40 — Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:15 — Doha (RJ)
09:25 — Sana'a (LH)
10:30 — Kuwait (RJ)
10:30 — Muscat, Bahrain (MS)
10:45 — Cairo (RJ)
11:00 — Damascus (RJ)
11:30 — Abu Dhabi (RJ)
13:00 — Baghdad (RJ)
14:20 — Muscat, Bahrain (GP)
14:30 — Kuwait (RJ)
14:35 — Ankara (TK)
16:10 — Jeddah, Medina (SV)
17:25 — London (MS)
18:00 — Cairo (RJ)
18:30 — New York, Vienna (RJ)
19:10 — Bucharest (RJ)
19:15 — Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
19:25 — Beirut (MEA)
19:45 — Bangkok (RJ)
01:25 — Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

NEWS IN BRIEF

ACDIMA to launch new project

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances (ACDIMA) has decided to carry out a joint Arab project for manufacturing veterinary medicines in Jordan, according to ACDIMA Director General Ghassan Sa'ad. He said that the new project will have a \$15 million capital of which the private sector in the Arab World will own 30 per cent. This project is a new experiment for the ACDIMA because it involves so much participation by the Arab private sector while ACDIMA itself will be supplying only 20 per cent of the capital, Dr. Sa'ad said. He added that the capital has now been acquired and that the project will go ahead after working out the designs and plans. Dr. Sa'ad expects the project to start production by 1989.

Hamzeh opens health education course

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh Sunday opened a training course on health education. The course, held at the Holiday Inn, is being attended by doctors and specialists from the Health Ministry and other medical institutions. Dr. Hamzeh underlined the need for building bridges of cooperation between members of the public and medical institutions in Jordan and referred to a health education programme to be carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and applied in schools. Participants in the course will discuss a study prepared by the Health Ministry's primary health care department on developing health education as well as children's nutrition problems, vaccination campaigns and other primary health care matters.

Amman governor visits Wadi Seer

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Governor Ahmad Al Hindawi Sunday said that the new five-year development plan provides for improving public services in the country. Mr. Hindawi was speaking during a visit to Wadi Seer, west of Amman, during which he met with heads of municipal and village councils in the district. The governor was briefed on their development projects and services required by local inhabitants. The five-year development plan, ending in 1990, has allocated JD 726 million for Amman Governorate which includes Wadi Seer district. Of this JD 196 million has been allocated for housing.

Hospital handles 37,115 emergencies

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 37,115 cases were admitted to the emergency room at the University of Jordan Hospital during 1985, according to the hospital's annual report. The report said that a total of 20,222 patients were admitted to hospital during the same period and 7,719 of them underwent surgery. The hospital is staffed by 68 specialised doctors in various fields and is also fitted with modern apparatus, the report said.

Police cadets graduate

AMMAN (Petra) — A new batch of cadets graduated Sunday from the police institute for training officers. Director of the institute Colonel Ghazi Zureiki delivered a speech on the occasion in which he underlined the importance of such courses for officers.

Poultry centre to hold training session

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan-based Regional Poultry Training and Development Centre announced Sunday it will hold a training course starting Sept. 6 and that participants will be awarded diplomas at the end of the 20-day session. Dr. Abdul Karim Al Khazraji, the centre's director, said that trainees from 12 states in the Mediterranean region will be oriented on means of developing the production of animal feed, matters connected with poultry diseases and poultry nutrition. Participants from Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Qatar, Libya, Algeria, Lebanon, Cyprus, Pakistan, Morocco and North and South Yemen will take part in the course.

Photos of Palestine go on display

AMMAN (Petra) — A week-long photographic exhibition by Marwan Zeidan opened at the cultural centre of the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation on Sunday under the patronage of Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib. The exhibition displays photographs of Palestine and Palestinian cities, holy places and archaeological sites in the holy land.

Mu'ta to attend social defence conference

KARAK (Petra) — Mu'ta University is to participate in the third Arab conference on social defence against crime which is due to open in Morocco during October. A university spokesman said that the Mu'ta team will be led by Major Mohammad Al Jubur who will submit a research paper on social defence in Jordan.

Troupe to dance in Athens festival

IRBID (Petra) — A troupe from Yarmouk University will leave for Athens Monday to take part in an international folk dance festival which will last for one week. The same group participated in a Greek folk festival where they presented Jordanian folk dances.

Embezzler receives 18 months

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Uliyan Za'al to 18 months in prison for embezzling public funds. The military governor has endorsed the sentence.

Government receives comprehensive study on tourism

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian government was Sunday presented with a comprehensive study on developing tourism in the Kingdom and, according to Tourism Authority Director Nasri Atallah, a special committee will be set up to consider implementing this study prepared by Panel Kerr Forster, an American firm specialising in tourism.

Mr. Atallah told the Jordan Times that the three-part study covers all matters connected with tourism, including transport and construction schemes and that it proposes a number of long and short term projects and contains suggestions on marketing Jordan's attractions abroad.

The study was presented to Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher, Finance Minister Hanna Odeh, Minister of Information Mohammad Khatib and Minister of Planning Taher Kana'an at a meeting held at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.

The study, financed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is divided into three parts, the first covering obstacles impeding the development of tourism in Jordan, the types of tourist projects which could be carried out and the tourist sites which are most marketable abroad.

The second part includes proposals for various projects, their estimated cost and the types of services they could offer, while the third part includes recommendations for developing existing tourist services in Jordan through promoting the skills of staff and improving facilities.

The study proposes that tourism be studied at Jordanian universities and institutes of higher learning and it divides Jordan into three different regions, the north, a central region and the south and calls for creating new forms of tourist attractions in each region.

The meeting was attended by the governor of the Central Bank of Jordan, the directors of the Social Security Corporation and the Budget Department.



KING VISITS ARMY HQ: His Majesty King Hussein Sunday calls at the Armed Forces headquarters for a meeting with Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and high ranking officers (Petra photo)

Postal savings fund to handle depositors' bills for services

AMMAN (J.T.) — Citizens who deposit their savings with the Post Office Savings Fund (POSF) will shortly be able to settle electricity, telephone and water bills through post offices at no extra charge. POSF Director General Ghazi Rifai announced here Sunday.

He said that the POSF will immediately turn the payments over to the telephone, water and electricity services to save time and effort for depositors who can benefit from this service at 380 post office branches around the Kingdom. Mr. Rifai voiced appreciation to the government for its recent decision to buy all POSF shares in companies which lately suffered heavy losses and

said that the shares' value, estimated at JD 7 million, will be turned over to the POSF to meet its commitments to depositors and will be invested in Central Bank of Jordan development bonds.

Investing in such bonds is a safe step since the money is guaranteed by the government and will be employed in development schemes, Mr. Rifai added. The government decided to purchase the shares at a loss and turn over the money to the POSF after realising that the companies where the money was invested suffered heavy losses and that depositors' savings were jeopardised, Mr. Rifai continued.

Arab fertiliser producers to discuss production, marketing

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will participate in an Arab meeting on chemical fertilisers due to be held in Damascus in November. The three-day conference is being organised by the Arab Union of Fertiliser Producers and will be held under the slogan "production, marketing and energy".

Participants from Syria, Iraq, Bahrain, Tunisia, Algeria,

Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Sudan, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Libya, in addition to Jordan, will discuss subjects related to the exploitation of primary materials and investments in the fertiliser industry. Also to be discussed are means of offering training for staff and workers employed in this industry, the transportation and storage of fertilisers.

CAEU ministers to meet Sept. 7

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, has started preparations for holding the 41st meeting of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) in Amman, scheduled to convene on Sept. 7 at the level of ministers of finance and economy.

Under Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade Mohammad Al Saqqaf said that the four-day meeting will discuss, among other subjects, the issue of Arab food security. On this subject, two working papers will be presented to the meeting: the first from a six-member ministerial committee on agriculture and the second by a working team entrusted with handling matters connected with the food security problem in the Arab World, Dr. Saqqaf explained.

He said that the participants will also view Arab economic developments and endorse a joint Arab statement to be submitted to the forthcoming meeting of the World Bank.

Hamzeh sets deadline for JPA committee to present its report

By Abdullah Nsour
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh said Sunday that a compromise reached recently between the ministry and the Jordan Pharmacists' Association (JPA) on dispensing drugs and tackling other pharmaceutical-related issues will be executed within a set programme.

The minister said that he has set a deadline to receive the assessment of a special committee which has been charged with making a report on dispensing drugs and drawing up night duty rotas.

The ministry's decision not to allow pharmacists to dispense drugs, including antibiotics, without a doctor's prescription will go into effect starting Sept. 1, Dr. Hamzeh told the Jordan Times.

The minister said that he has held talks with JPA President Ghaleb Sabbarini and other members in the association during which they discussed the role of pharmacies in the country and night duty rotas. The deliberations did not cover the antibiotics issue or any other decisions since those issues have already been dealt with, the minister continued.

Dr. Hamzeh denied allegations that the ministry closes down pharmacies which do not keep in step with the ministry's policies and added that his ministry deals with all pharmacists in accordance with regulations.

The minister's statement came 48 hours after a meeting by the



Zaid Hamzeh

association's board during which pharmacists called for not implementing the ministry's decisions on dispensing drugs. The association stressed the importance of adhering to the association's resolutions drug-dispensing-related issues.

Following the meeting, Dr. Sabbarini contended that the issue in question is a humanitarian, medical and scientific one which warrants an assessment by competent scientists and academics. Dr. Sabbarini called on the higher health council to reorganise night duty rotas for pharmacists and to protect their interests. The association decided to pursue negotiations on the issue with the Ministry of Health.

According to the medical charter, the minister of health is entitled to amend any regulations on pharmaceutical-related issues but only after consultations with the association.

Dudin, W. Bank representatives review health, education plans

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin Sunday said that the Jordanian government is keen on ensuring good health services for citizens in the occupied Arab territories and he said his ministry will carry out a programme for employing West Bank physicians.

The minister was speaking at a meeting with Dr. Salah Al Bustani, the chairman of the West Bank Medical Association. Dr.

Bustani briefed Mr. Dudin on his association's activities for developing the health situation in the occupied territory and asked the government for help in finding employment for West Bank doctors.

Later, the minister met with a delegation representing the university graduates' league in Hebron who spoke about the league's educational projects and its plans.

Health department destroys 34,000 tonnes of foodstuffs

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Municipality's health department destroyed 34,000 tonnes of foodstuffs in the past month after discovering it to be unfit for human consumption, according to Dr. Barakat Al Manasir, the department's director.

He said that the food supplies destroyed in the operation were found in a number of stores and included cheese, meat, milk, hamburgers and different types of canned food.

Inspection tours

The department's teams are currently making inspection tours of stores and restaurants in Amman to ensure that food sold to the public is safe for human consumption and that these stores are abiding by health safety

regulations. Dr. Al Manasir said in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency Petra. He said that street vendors are being removed from the streets and the food they sell is being seized and destroyed if it is found to be unfit for humans.

Department teams, he continued, destroyed 633 tonnes of canned vegetables, fruit and juice and also mineral water during inspection visits to stores before July. They have also issued warnings to owners of several restaurants, ice cream stores and shops for violating health safety conditions and regulations set by the Ministry of Health.

Also, he said, teams from the department have conducted tests on 306 artesian wells, water tanks and swimming pools to make sure that they were not contaminated.

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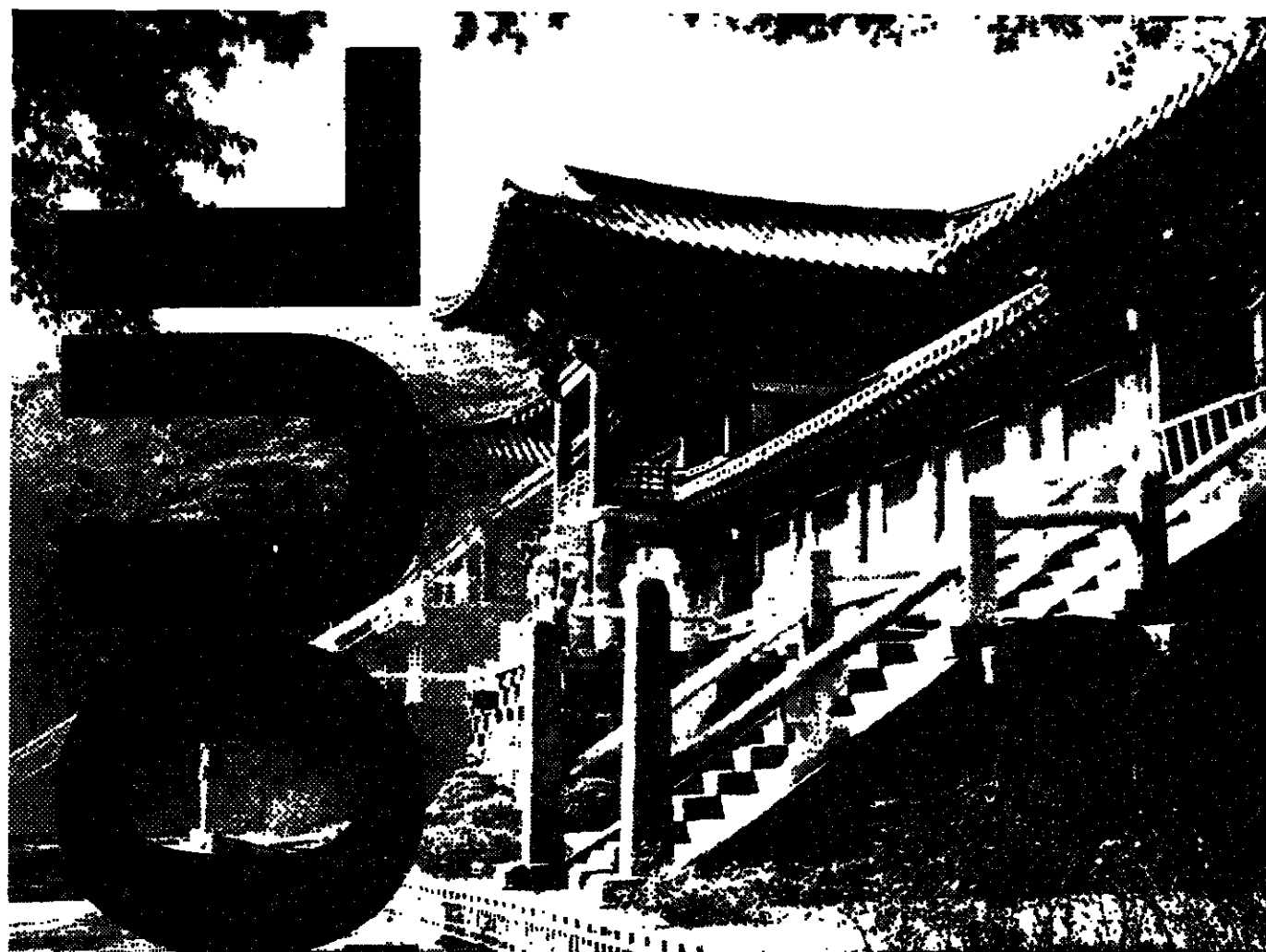
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Interviews to be held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.



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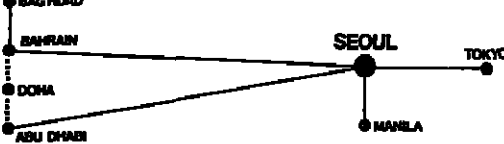
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Dutch to urge Reagan to accept ban

(Continued from page 1)

countries, the United States and the Soviet Union should meet to discuss ways to verify a test ban.

"We are ready to send Soviet experts to such a meeting," Mr. Gorbachev said.

The six countries formed a group in May 1984 to campaign jointly for nuclear disarmament and made the proposal for a meeting of experts in a letter to Mr. Gorbachev earlier this month.

In his reply, read out on state television, Mr. Gorbachev said the Soviet leadership believed international opinion would support its decision, announced last Monday, to extend the test freeze.

"I want to stress that it was not an easy decision for us to take," he said. "You know that the United States, in spite of our moratorium, has not stopped nuclear explosions and so is making progress in the build-up of its nuclear arms arsenals."

In another development, a senior Soviet scientist said

Saturday the Soviet Union could counter America's "Star Wars" missile defence system by methods such as space mines or saturation deployment of warheads.

Ronald Sagdeyev, director of the Soviet Academy of Sciences' space research institute, said on Soviet Television various options were available against Mr. Reagan's planned anti-missile shield, properly called the strategic defence initiative (SDI).

The least profitable counter-measure would be to create a similar system, he said.

Mr. Gorbachev said last Monday that the Soviet Union would if necessary find a response to SDI which would negate the value of the U.S. scheme to place anti-missile weapons in space.

Mr. Sagdeyev described space mines as "relatively small and seemingly harmless devices that move in orbit and come in contact with the Star Wars stations at the right time."

He said SDI was completely unrealistic.

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Threats of desperation

IRANIAN President Khamenei's threats against Arab Gulf states and their oil installations can be seen as a new publicity stunt by the Tehran regime, or as the usual extortion and blackmail. However, the threats have to be taken seriously especially when coming as they are in the wake of painful Iraqi air strikes against Iranian economic installations. The latest Iraqi raids against the Sirri oil terminal and the Ahwaz and Haroun oil-rich provinces, together with those directed against oil tankers trying to ship Iranian oil, have dealt a devastating blow to Iran's economic security, depriving the Tehran regime of badly needed morale and resources with which to fuel the war machinery.

In our view, these latest Iranian threats should not be taken lightly by the Gulf states and all precautions ought to be taken to counter any aggression. Driven to a state of desperation, the Iranian rulers might take the war to these Arab states' doorstep and expand the conflict to unproportionate limits, engulfing the whole region. It should be pointed out that an expansion of the Gulf war and a closure of the Straits of Hormuz, as Iran has been threatening to do in reprisal against Arab states, is bound to invite foreign intervention and further endanger the security of the whole area. At the same time that we are watching developments in the Gulf theatre, we have to keep our eyes open on the political moves carried out by Syria, which has been supporting Iran in the war so far. Syrian Vice President Abdul Halim Khaddam Saturday made a lightning visit to Tehran to deliver a message from President Assad, after Syrian newspapers had published Iranian assurances given to Syria's foreign minister last week that Tehran did not plan to escalate the conflict. Syria, which to some extent depends on oil-price Iranian crude, would naturally be severely affected not only by any drop in its oil supplies but also by interruption of oil production and supplies from the Arab Gulf states. If the Syrians are truly interested in preventing the conflict from spreading further, as the visits of two senior officials to Tehran in one week do in fact suggest, then Damascus can go a step further and serve notice to the Iranians that enough is enough in playing with fire and the future of this whole area. In the end, it is not only Iraq and Iran that stand to suffer much more immensely from the continuation of the Gulf war. The whole Arab Nation, including Syria, will be a big loser if the conflict is not ended before it is too late.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Calling for Arab reconciliation

IT is no secret that Jordan has exerted intensified efforts for reestablishing bridges of understanding between Damascus and Baghdad, and is ready to pursue these efforts for the sake of establishing a strong, united Arab position. Jordan realised before others that such an endeavour, if successful, can put an end to the Iran-Iraq war, and can unify Arab ranks in the face of Israel's aggression and the continued occupation of Arab land. It should really be emphasised that the Arabs cannot succeed in their confrontation with the Zionist enemy unless they bridge the gap separating Damascus from Baghdad, and therefore, they are all invited to intensify their efforts. Arabs must not give up in despair in their attempts to bring about a reconciliation between the two capitals. Jordan has tried its hand in tackling this issue, and is still convinced that the efforts should continue, and that Arab states should join these efforts for the sake of safeguarding Arab national interests in the face of Iranian and Israeli aggressors. Damascus and Baghdad had in the past played significant roles in strengthening the joint Arab stands, and therefore Arab people look to these two capitals to join hands and resume their role on the Arab scene. For its part, Amman will remain extending its hand to all those who wish to join in the efforts to end inter-Arab differences and to build a strong, unified stand, capable of confronting the enemies of the Arab Nation.

Al Dustour: UNIFIL confronts Israel

THE United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) has lately been exposed to repeated attacks on its troops by Israeli-backed militias. Nevertheless, this force has been firm in its stand to confront all those trying to tamper with the security of the region. UNIFIL realises that Israel has been behind all the disturbances in the south of Lebanon and also is aware of the fact that Israeli agents continue to stir trouble for the U.N. force and the local inhabitants. Israel indeed has been intent on preventing UNIFIL from maintaining its status and carrying out its duty entrusted to it by the world organisation, and had wanted this force to act as a buffer zone preventing resistance elements from liberating southern Lebanon from Israeli occupation. This Israeli hostile attitude has been responsible for all the problems in South Lebanon and will continue to be so unless Tel Aviv is forced to halt its aggressive policies in the Arab region. However, the U.N. force in South Lebanon has realised the truth about the Israeli attitude and rejected all attempts to divert its troops from their original mission, that of preserving peace and monitoring the ceasefire. We appreciate UNIFIL's stand in South Lebanon and see in it a means for thwarting Israel's ambitions.

Sawt Al Shaab: Israel penetrates Africa

THE Cameroun is not the only African nation to reestablish relations with Israel, broken off since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. The Cameroun is following in the steps of Liberia, Zaïre and the Ivory Coast in resuming diplomatic ties with the Jewish state which is now finding new outlets for infiltrating the black continent. Israel's success in reestablishing ties with Africa is to be regarded as another step towards freeing itself from the state of isolation imposed on it by the Arab Nation following Israel's 1967 aggression. It is quite natural to see other African nations resuming their ties with Israel simply because the Arab countries are in disarray and disunited about any action to be taken against their common enemy. As the Arabs continue to involve themselves with their side differences and disputes forgetting about their national issues and their lost territory, Israel is bound to make one success after another. But the African nations are also to blame because they realise that Israel maintains strong cooperation with South Africa which is now enslaving black African people.

Why Israel won't talk to the PLO

By Dr. Waleed Sa'adi

WHEN Israeli leaders declare that they will never talk to the PLO you had better believe it! Why Israel won't ever talk to the PLO is not related at all to the refusal of the PLO to accept 242. It has nothing to do with it. Even if the PLO announces this morning that it accepts unequivocally 242, by noon time the Israeli leaders would rebut that announcement by maintaining that the PLO does not really mean what it says. And Israel would not budge on this issue even if the PLO swears on the Koran, the Bible or the Old Testament that it accepts 242. In short, no matter what the PLO will say or do, the response of Israel will always be a big fat no.

So why the Israeli leaders refuse the PLO as an interlocutor in the mirage called the peace process? The answer lies, perhaps, in two complementary propositions:

First, to the Israeli leaders, the PLO is synonymous with an independent Palestinian state.

And an independent Palestinian state on their eastern flank is anathema to their assessment that the control of the lands of the West Bank is for ever vital to their strategic security. They, the Israelis, are genuinely and really fearful of an emerging Palestinian state on their eastern flank. The threat that they anticipate to emanate from any such independent Palestinian state is two fold: An independent Palestinian state would mean in the final analysis the deprivation of Israel of the territory of the West Bank which they insist is critical and vital to their long range strategic security; and secondly the Israelis fear that a Palestinian state, once consolidated, confident and standing on its feet, would have, eventually, some designs on the rest of Palestine, namely Israel itself. In this context, they visualise some armed actions across their borders to ensue from

the creation of an independent Palestinian state on their eastern flank. They are afraid that the Palestinians had not forgotten completely, for example, Jaffa and Haifa, and that the Palestinian leadership would commence to make claims on former Palestinian cities and properties as soon as they feel confident and strong. To the Israelis, this would be tantamount to opening a Pandora box all over again!

Second, the Israelis fear the "Palestinian ghost," which still haunts them and causes them to lose confidence in the future and in peace treaties in general. The Israelis know too well how Israel was created and on whose land "Eretz Israel" was established in contemporary history. Arab cities, villages, and buildings etc., are always a living testimony that the Palestinian Arabs were once there. Granted that the Israelis have outsmarted the Arabs

especially, the Palestinian Arabs, and had won their battles against the Arabs on every front and level. Still, they fear the future and what it could bode for them. Thus the preference to the land than to treaties. The Israeli leaders are therefore apprehensive about the legal implications of the reincarnation of the Palestinian ghost through the creation of an independent Palestinian state. I believe that they forecast that the creation of a Palestinian state internationally recognised would soon give rise to legal litigations of untold dimensions. Claims for compensations and damages by any such Palestinian state on behalf of the Palestinian Arabs, would be only the tip of the legal iceberg. Of course the Israeli government would maintain in response to any such claims for compensations and damages by the Palestinians that they, the claims, should be adjudicated in conjunction with the claims of

Jews for similar compensations and damages from the Arab states from which they also left voluntarily or involuntarily. But any legal scholar worth his salt could immediately rebut this Israeli assertion by pointing out that the rights and obligations of the Palestinians are independent of the rights and obligations of the nationals of other Arab states. The fact that the Palestinians are Arabs does not make them the same party, in the eyes of relevant international law, as the Moroccans or Tunisians or Egyptians, etc. The Arab states affected by the Israeli claims are sovereign states whose rights and obligations are also sovereign and independent.

For all these reasons, the Israeli establishment would continue to be wary about the emergence of an independent Palestinian state. They, obviously, would prefer another formula which would

spare them the fears and anxieties associated with the idea of an independent Palestinian state. Unfortunately, over and above the Israeli apprehensions, the Palestinian people had been plagued by division and fratricidal conflicts since the turn of this century. They had given the distinct impression that they are incapable of having a united house. This Palestinian state of affairs have weakened the resolve of the international community to help the Palestinian Arabs help themselves. It is not too hard to remember how Palestinian leaders were divided and torn among themselves as early as the inception of the Palestinian case. It is indeed sad and most unfortunate to see the traditional Palestinian ailment is still with us today. Till this situation is redressed, it would be difficult for an Arab or a non-Arab to deal with the Palestinians as a serious and responsible interlocutor.

U.S. ties with Israel: A special relationship

By Charles R. Babcock
Washington Post

WASHINGTON — Last January, nine Jewish Americans went to Montreal for a special conference on the future of U.S.-Israeli relations and quickly found themselves in a heated argument with the eight-member Israeli contingent.

It started with a simple question: What should Americans be doing for Israel? The Israelis' reply was unexpected: "Move to Israel."

Representative Mel Levine, Democrat of California, who attended the conference, said he "provoked a big fight" when he firmly rejected the suggestion. "I said, 'I'm an American. I'd never consider aliyah,' emigrating to Israel, 'and you have to understand this.'"

The episode illustrates the emotional nature of the relationship between Jewish Americans and the Jewish state, perhaps the most special part of the special relationship between the United States and Israel. Since Israel was founded in 1948, it has always looked to the American Jewish community for support. That support has always been forthcoming.

Jewish Americans contribute or lend almost \$1 billion a year to Israel for programmes that include land reclamation, universities and hospitals. More than 400,000 Americans visit Israel a year, alone or with their children. Israel is frequently discussed in Jewish synagogues, one way that Jewish children learn about Israel's role in Jewish life. "The money we raise is nice," said David B. Hermelin, of Detroit, international campaign chairman for State of Israel Bonds. "But the full support we give to Israel is what ties us together more."

...some Jewish Americans (are) more Israeli than the Israelis: quick to reward friends, and quicker to attack perceived enemies. Over the years they have provided largely unquestioning public backing for Israel.

Not all Jewish Americans take part in the special relationship. The Washington branch of the United Jewish Appeal, for example, raised \$13 million in charitable contributions this year but the money was donated by 30,000 of the 160,000 members of the local Jewish community, less than 20 per cent.

An official of one Jewish organisation called the inactive members of the community "cardiac Jews."

It is difficult to generalise about the relationship between Jewish Americans and Israel. The community rarely speaks with one voice on most other issues. But several emotional factors provide depth to the relationship, according to representatives of Jewish groups here and in Israel.

They cited such factors as a historical pride in the establishment of Israel and its victory in the 1967 war; a sense of responsibility that was heightened after the near-debacle of the 1973 war; the lingering horror of the Nazi extermination of European Jews and, for some, a touch of guilt about not having the urge to move to Israel.

The combination, they said, can make some Jewish Americans more Israeli than the Israelis: quick to reward friends, and quicker to attack perceived enemies. Over the years they have provided largely unquestioning public backing for Israel.

But when they are disturbed by such issues as Israel's handling of West Bank settlements or its treatment of Palestinians, the debate usually remains private.

They do so, heads of some Jewish groups say, because they fear a sign of disunity will undermine the public's support for the Jewish state.

An exception was the Jonathan Jay Pollard spy case. After the Israeli government admitting paying Mr. Pollard to obtain classified U.S. documents, some Jewish Americans criticised Israel publicly and sharply.

"That was terrible," Mr. Hermelin, the Israel Bonds chairman, said of Israel's involvement. "I'd like to think they wouldn't have to do that. It shouldn't happen. No one should try to justify it."

The most intense private debate took place in 1982 after Israel invaded Lebanon, according to several officials of American Jewish organisations.

"For the first time in many Jewish organisations, there was the feeling of dismay, puzzlement, chagrin," an official said. "Finally, we had a debate but the real question was: 'Do American Jews have the right to question Israel publicly?'"

Some Israelis and Americans said the Jewish community's generally unwavering support has given hard-line elements of the Israeli government confidence to take action. Less than two weeks after the invasion of Lebanon, for example, the prime minister at the time, Menachem Begin, appeared at an Israel Bonds event in New York and collected \$35 million in pledges.

U.S. PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL HAS NEVER BEEN HIGHER...

Q. In the Middle East situation, are your sympathies more with Israel or the Arab Nations?

	MARCH 1982	SEPT 1982	SEPT 1983	JULY 1985	JUNE 1986
Israel	55%	49%	49%	49%	62%
Arab Nations	18	27	13	11	13
Neither	13	12	14	18	13
No Opinion	14	13	24	22	12

...BUT THAT SUPPORT IS NOT AS STRONG TOWARD U.S. AID TO ISRAEL...

Q. Aid to Israel should be...	Same or higher	30%
A little less	13	
Somewhat less	18	
A great deal less	20	
Eliminated	13	

Based on interviews with 1,505 people conducted in June 1986.

An estimated 200,000 Israelis have moved to the United States in the past 20 years. They leave for a variety of reasons: their homeland's ailing economy, religious infighting, the constant threat of war.

Hyman Bookbinder, who has long been the Washington representative of the American Jewish Committee, said he felt Mr. Begin operated "on the rather arrogant assumption that he didn't have to worry about American Jewish support."

He said many American Jews had "deep reservations" about Lebanon "but it didn't add up to a loss of confidence in what Israel stands for."

For the majority of Jewish Americans, believing in Israel does not include the possibility of moving to Israel. Only 50,000 have done so since the Jewish state was founded, according to Israeli government statistics.

But an estimated 200,000 Israelis have moved to the United States in the past 20 years. They leave for a variety of reasons: their homeland's ailing economy, religious infighting, the constant threat of war.

Mr. Levine, the California congressman, tried to explain to the Israelis at the conference why Jewish Americans were not moving to Israel. "We're here by our choice, our preference," he told them. "Support for Israel comes out of our frame of reference as Americans."

Harry Wall, an American who is the representative in Jerusalem of

the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, described it this way: "Israel is the religion for a lot of American Jews. Israel is the home team and the members of the American Jewish community are the fans. They are in the stands, but they don't want their kids to be on the field."

Last year, Americans invested \$400 million in Israel Bonds which are used to finance such public works projects as roads and water-treatment plants and are later repaid with interest. Since the campaign was started by David Ben-Gurion in 1951, more than \$8 billion in Israel bonds

Philip M. Klutznick, a former president of B'nai B'rith and the World Jewish Congress, and secretary of commerce in the Carter administration, was attacked by some Jewish Americans because he called for a Palestinian state as a way to ensure Israel's security.

mainstream. One Jewish group estimates that only one-third of Jewish American children are receiving any Jewish education.

But some Jewish Americans are such active givers to their synagogues, political campaigns and charities that they joke, and sometimes complain, about being overly organised. Paul Flacks, executive vice president of the Zionist Organisation of America, said that several groups have complained they have to compete for members with the aggressively expanding American Israel Public Affairs Committee, the main pro-Israel lobbying group. The committee has opened regional offices and has used direct mail to get 50,000 members in the past few years.

"They are supposed to do their work in Washington," Mr. Flacks said. "There is enough for them to do there." The Zionist organisation and a few other groups also have complained that American Israel Public Affairs Committee officials make decisions such as whether to fight the remnants of the recent missile sale to Saudi Arabia, without forming a consensus of its member groups.

In an effort to reach the next generation of bond buyers and United Jewish Appeal contributors, a wide range of activities are used to get young people to experience Israel first hand. For example, there are programmes to spend a high school year there and to "earn your wings" by spending the summer on an air base in the Negev.

These efforts also extend beyond the Jewish community. One is the Mickey Leland Kibbutzim summer internship programme which sends 10 high school juniors from Representative Leland's predominantly black Houston district to visit Israel and live on a communal farm for several weeks.

There is a continuing debate among Jewish Americans about how they should relate to Israel, how much energy to devote to the cause and how important Israel is to the American Jewish community.

Part of the debate centres on pro-Israel political action committees and whether their support for candidates should be based solely on how the candidates feel about Israel. Mr. Bookbinder, of the American Jewish Committee, wrote recently that some American Jews thought it was "obscene" that the political

action committees were helping pay the debt of Senator Jesse Helms, Mr. Helms, Republican of North Carolina, favours school prayer and freedom of choice issues that traditionally liberal Democratic Jewish voters find appalling.

"I have absolutely no problem with individual Jews or specific Jewish groups making the judgment that Israel is so important that they choose to devote themselves exclusively to the issue," Mr. Bookbinder said.

"I have also been to Israel and I know my people. I suffer from the fact that I try to be fair. I see there's a certain amount of justice on both sides. It's not black and white."

"But I am disturbed when they fail to understand that the Jewish community as such cannot be so single-minded. Highest priority, yes. Only priority, no."

Some of those interviewed said this single-mindedness sometimes blinds Israel's supporters. A former Reagan White House official said, "In Israel everyone is very open about disputes. There is a healthy debate. But over here when you think about raising questions you pause and ask,

"Will someone think I'm anti-Semitic? You will be labeled."

The former national security adviser, William P. Clark, for example, "was called anti-Semitic because he was critical of the invasion of Lebanon," the official said.

"Philip M. Klutznick, a former president of B'nai B'rith and the World Jewish Congress, and secretary of commerce in Carter administration, was attacked by some Jewish Americans because he called for a Palestinian state as a way to ensure Israel's security."

"They said I agreed with the enemy," he said of the critics. A recent poll by the American Jewish Committee showed that half of American Jews agree that Palestinians have a right to homeland as long as it does not threaten Israel.

"Many people who talk about the Arab-Israeli dispute 'know one side and have never closely examined the other,'" Mr. Klutznick said. "I suffer from the fact that I have been to the Arab countries, and know some of the people."

"I have also been to Israel and I know my people. I suffer from the fact that I try to be fair. I see there's a certain amount of justice on both sides. It's not black and white."

Levy's geography lesson

The following is an editorial that appeared in the Israeli newspaper, The Jerusalem Post, on Aug. 20, 1986, under the same headline.

SOME two months ago the minister of housing and construction, David Levy, ordered a chapter dealing with Jewish settlements in "Judea and Samaria" ripped out of the new edition of the Israel Atlas, which is sponsored by the Survey of Israel, a department in Mr. Levy's ministry.

That brutal act, which seemed only one step away from book burning, earned the minister wide and justified censure. But Mr. Levy had a point. The article on settlements, written by a distinguished geographer, Prof. David Amiran, was in essence a political argument against the idea of "Greater Eretz Yisrael." This is what was despite the fact that the author, as he pointed out in a letter to this newspaper, also briefly presented the opposite viewpoint, and that it was his article and he took personal responsibility for it.

Although the Israel Atlas is not, strictly speaking, a government publication, it bears an official enough character to require that it eschew special partisan pleading, except where so labelled.

The offensive chapter stayed ripped out, awaiting its replacement. Since Mr. Levy claimed that he opposed intrusion of ideological bias into the atlas, it might have been expected that he would see to it that the next treatment of settlements would be a model of impartiality.

It did not turn out quite that way. The task of revising — or rather rewriting — the chapter was entrusted to another geographer, Prof. Zeev Vilnay. He was offered no guidelines based on his predecessor's experience, but a carte blanche to write as he pleased. This was strange, for Prof. Vilnay is known not only as the prolific author of books on Israeli geography but also as a firm supporter of "Greater Eretz Yisrael," which to him is simply Eretz Israel, no more and no less.

The version of the chapter he has produced, and reportedly got endorsed, is a straight defence of settlements throughout "Judea and Samaria."

Needless to say, Prof. Vilnay is entitled to his opinions; but Mr. Levy is not entitled to put them in the Israel Atlas any more than he was obliged to let Prof. Amiran have his say in it. But it appears that Mr. Levy's standard of impartiality cuts only one way. In his eyes, to query Jewish settlements in thickly-populated Arab areas is to display political bias; to speak up for them is honest judgment.

Harvard University, turning 350, remains a seat of influence

By Lee Mitgang
The Associated Press

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — In the 350 years since a young minister named John Harvard helped finance a new puritan ministry school, only a few physical relics remain from the early days.

Two brass plates on Massachusetts Avenue mark the original site of one of the college's first buildings. Locked away in a sub-basement steel vault is the school's 1650 corporate charter, the oldest such document in the Western Hemisphere. Noted papers include former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's 1954 doctoral thesis.

But as Harvard prepares to celebrate its 350th anniversary Sept. 4-7, its influence and cachet as one of the world's premier universities, rather than historical trinkets, make this an international event worthy of dignitaries and princes.

Britain's Prince Charles highlights the list. President Ronald Reagan was invited to attend, as other presidents invariably have at Harvard milestones, starting with Andrew Jackson at the bicentennial in 1836.

Reagan declined, but Secretary of State George Shultz will appear in his stead, and three Supreme Court justices also plan to attend.

During its rich history, Harvard has produced as many dignitaries as it could ever hope to host.

Six U.S. presidents were Harvard graduates: John Adams and his son, John Quincy Adams, Rutherford B. Hayes, Theodore Roosevelt and his cousin, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

The faculty has produced 29 Nobelists and 27 winners of the Pulitzer Prize, the highest award in U.S. journalism and letters.

Writers, poets and journalists studied here: Henry David Thoreau, William Randolph Hearst, Walter Lippmann, W.E.B. Dubois, Gertrude Stein, E.E. Cummings, Eugene O'Neill, John Dos Passos and Archibald MacLeish.

"The Big Time," a book by Laurence Shames, found that 45 per cent of the Harvard business school's class of 1949 are now chief executives or chief operating officers of their companies, including such giants as Xerox, Capital Cities Communications, Johnson and Johnson and Bloomingdale's.

Four of the nine current U.S. Supreme Court justices were trained at Harvard.

All would acknowledge Harvard's ability to stock the nation's boardrooms, courtrooms and virtually every other walk of life, although those within and without the walls of Harvard yard differ on the school's image.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai obtained a B.A. degree in political science from Harvard University in 1957.

Harvard President Derek Bok regards the popular view of Harvard as a mighty national force as "rather overblown."

"I think it has a lot of influence in the world of ideas and discovery and research and so forth," said Bok.

"But this kind of 'best and brightest' notion — as if there's some sort of Harvard product out there somehow radiating the influence of the institution in national life — I don't think is accurate."

Adam S. Cohen, a second-year law student, agrees the college's cachet "is something that people who aren't at Harvard tend to emphasize more."

Still, Harvard's prestige clearly must mean something to students who yell, "You'll be working for us someday" at opposing team when Harvard's football squad is losing. Harvard law students are so prized by top firms around the

country that some manage to log frequent-flyer bonuses from trips for interviews in the October-November recruiting season.

And it's not every school where a freshman can discover that his or her dorm room was once home to a Kennedy.

It is perhaps in its own milieu of higher education that Harvard's power is felt most keenly. In key respects, Harvard has influenced the educational direction of all American colleges.

In the late 19th century, Harvard devised the "elective" system, based on the then-radical notion that students were the best judges of what courses they should take, within limits.

The law school pioneered the "case method," where students study actual cases and consider arguments lawyers on both sides could make.

The business school, borrowing from the law school, devised the "problem method," in which students think about how to solve specific business problems.

In the 1970s, at a time when many acknowledged that liberal studies had been liberalized beyond reason, the university undertook a major re-examination of undergraduate courses. The resulting Harvard "core curriculum" touched off a nationwide revision of liberal arts curricula that continues to this day.

Bok hopes Harvard's "new pathways" plan begun last year will stimulate a similar nationwide look at medical school training. The programme emphasises case method and problem solving over the old lecture and rote learning method.

Bok agreed that Harvard, with its unassailable position as an academic leader, has occasionally allowed other colleges to steal the march in academic ventures.

One such parade that Harvard has been slow to join is computerisation. While other schools have led the way in integrating computers into campus life, Harvard has decided to remain "a step behind," said Bok.

"With computers... we don't want to be far behind, but we don't want to be out front. It's too expensive. The stakes are too drastic," he said.

Bok, the school's president for 15 years, admits great universities usually have an easier time maintaining their pre-eminence than, say, top corporations. The best students and faculty will always flock to a school reputed to be the best.

"Still," Bok said, "I think it's an impressive achievement. Here it is all these years later. Some people will put us down, some will put us up, but it's still very much one of the institutions you have to reckon with."

Unlocking the future of the Panama Canal

Robert Graham, recently in Panama, says that the canal in its present form seems to have served its purpose. To be useful in the future, it will have to change...

THE Panama Canal has become rather like a grand vintage car — finely built, fully operational but very conscious of its age.

Completed in 1914, the canal is one of the most remarkable feats of 20th century engineering. It has served world trade and Western defence well. But can it survive in the next century; and, if so, in what form? These questions are being studied by a tripartite commission composed of representatives from the two main user nations, Japan and the U.S., and Panama which will take full control of the existing waterway in 1999.

As befis a study which involves so many imponderables about world trade patterns, the evolution of technology, new transport systems and long-term strategic needs, the commission does not expect to publish its conclusions for at least four years. It could take even longer since the three countries are approaching the study from differing standpoints.

Tokyo and Panama City have fairly clear priorities. The Japanese, who account for one-third of all canal traffic, are anxious to ensure an efficient, cheap transit for their goods to the U.S. East Coast. Panama is out to preserve and perhaps expand the value of an inter-oceanic transit system which is the country's principal political and economic asset.

But the U.S., which spent \$344 million in 1914 prices to build this vital strategic waterway and will continue to own it until handing over to Panama in 1999, is altogether more ambivalent. Washington's prime concern at present is to fulfil its obligations under the 1979 Canal Treaty, hammered out by President

Jimmy Carter and the late Panamanian leader, General Omar Torrijos.

Under the treaty, the waterway is run by the Panama Canal Commission, an agency of the executive branch of the U.S. government. Presidential authority is exercised through the U.S. Secretary of Defence and the Secretary of the Army, in recognition of the canal's strategic significance.

From deep water to deep water the canal is 51 miles long. Vessels are raised in three steps to the level of Gatun Lake — the main source of canal water — and then lowered again in three stages. The canal contains three sets of locks which are paired to permit simultaneous lockage of two vessels in the same or opposite directions.

It can handle up to 42 vessels a day; but the current average is 33, slightly up on last year when it was used by a total of 11,654 ships with a total net tonnage of 170 million tons.

The present structure has one serious limitation: it cannot accommodate vessels over 65,000 tons. Supertankers and large bulk carriers are therefore eliminated as potential users, as indeed are large aircraft carriers.

Over the years, improvements and refinements have been introduced. But one major improvement is outstanding: a \$320 million investment in widening the narrowest point of passage, the Gaillard Cut. This would enable vessels to pass in both directions for the full length of the waterway.

The age of the installations, especially the locks, poses a further problem. Built with turn-of-the-century technology, they are becoming more and more

difficult and costly to maintain. Spare parts have to be custom-made. As a result, maintenance and minor improvements consume a quarter of the canal's annual \$400 million operating budget.

There are four options for the future of the canal, according to Mr. Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator and senior Panamanian on the board of the canal commission.

1 - To build a sea-level canal.

2 - To enlarge the existing canal with more locks.

3 - To improve the canal alongside upgraded rail and road facilities.

4 - To continue with the existing facilities.

By far the most ambitious and controversial option is the construction of a sea-level canal. In effect, it would mean slicing a huge ditch through thick jungle and hilly terrain for more than 50 miles to link the two oceans. The feasibility of such a venture was considered in the 1970s when the canal treaty was being negotiated.

While the appalling human difficulties of constructing the original canal no longer apply — the 43,000 workforce was decimated by malaria and tropical disease in the early years of the century, illnesses which have been brought largely under control — the costs would be prohibitive.

But it is not yet a dead letter: the 1979 treaty commits the U.S. to consider a sea-level canal, and the option must be fully explored. The chief attraction lies in the ease of transit, removing the need for locks and reducing maintenance.

The question of ownership and protection of a sea-level canal must also be dealt with. After struggling to gain sovereignty over the existing waterway, Panama is reluctant to countenance another canal which it does not control. Yet with a foreign debt of \$3.5 billion, Panama is unlikely to be

able to raise money for a canal costing more than seven times this amount.

For the U.S. — which maintains 10,000 troops in Panama — defence considerations lurk behind all four options — even the case where nothing is done save retain the existing canal. The U.S. is reluctant to support the cost of canal operations without some form of defence arrangement — an issue which will have to be faced in the latter 1990s before the treaty expires.

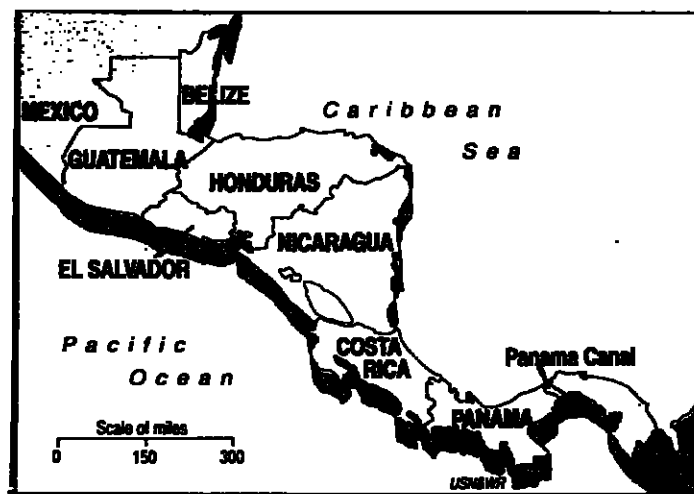
Almost 70 per cent of all traffic through the canal still originates in or ends up in the U.S. During the Second World War, 24 million tons of military supplies passed through the canal; in the course of the Korean War 12 million tons were transported; while during the Vietnam War, it was the main passage for most supplies.

The second option, constructing extra locks within the framework of the existing canal, is a far less costly proposition. But a decision will require a fairly accurate projection both of the volume of goods using the canal during the next century, and the form in which they will be carried.

Experts in the canal commission are extremely uncertain whether the volume of shipping using the canal will expand in the next century.

The peak period for transit was in the late 1960s. Since then, traffic has been affected by the two oil shocks in the 1970s, and in more recent years by the introduction of a trans-isthmus oil pipeline carrying North Slope Alaskan crude. Tolls have been kept low in order to retain custom — there has been only one increase in seven years. In real terms the toll is lower today than in 1979 (the current average toll per commercial vessel is \$25,927).

The other imponderable concerns the nature of transport and of the goods themselves. The biggest change has been in the switch to container vessels. Fifteen years ago, 137 vessels classified as container ships crossed the Panama Canal, carrying a total cargo of 600,000 long tons. Now over 20 million tons of cargo pass through in some 1,700 container ships annually.



The changes in patterns of trade and transport are coming with bewildering speed, faster perhaps than a fixed installation like the canal can accommodate. For instance grain traffic, traditionally a mainstay, is now down to 17 per cent of the total, reflecting China's near self-sufficiency. What if China becomes a grain exporter in the 21st century? There is also the question of the future of petroleum and petroleum products which account for 19 per cent of traffic. Oil is a finite resource. Should plans for the 21st century envisage a decline in world oil production?

These questions are more easily raised than answered. But Mr. Manfredo believes the existing canal has a future. He discounts sea-level canals and extra locks. "I see a multi-model system of transport of which the canal would be the central part of the system."

This involves improving existing road and rail links and developing the concept of a "single port." Vessels could either travel the canal or deposit their goods at one end of the isthmus to be picked up by another vessel at the other end.

Obviously the least attractive proposition for the Panamanians is that they be left with the existing waterway unchanged. But that could happen because of the way the treaty regulates the commission's finances. The U.S. is obliged to hand over the canal free of financial charges; but there is still a dispute about what charges remain and how they can be amortised.

Despite this, Panamanians are confident the U.S. will accept the value of the canal as a working proposition.

The attraction of the third option, the canal as the central feature of a multi-model transport system, is that initial outlay could be modest, and the project adapted more easily to changing demand. But such is the pace of change that the study could end up like the painting of Scotland's Forth Bridge. Once it has been finished they will have to start all over again — Financial Times feature.

Kenya's warlike Turkana can be kind to visitors

By Mercer Cross
Nation Geographic

WASHINGTON — Turkana tribesmen of northern Kenya are violent, warlike people who regularly kill — and are killed by — enemies from other pastoral tribes. While they often settle disputes among themselves by fighting with sticks or whips, they seldom do fatal violence to each other.

"In our society," says Rada Dyson-Hudson, a biological anthropologist at Cornell University, "most of the people who get killed get killed by somebody they know. This is certainly not the case in Turkana. It is such a rare event that a whole year is named by the fact that such-and-such a person killed his brother."

Dr. Dyson-Hudson was told of a Turkana man who went berserk and murdered two Turkana children with a spear, thus achieving a dubious sort of immortality by giving his name to a year in the 1920s.

Study of 80 families

For the fifth time since 1980, Dr. Dyson-Hudson will return to Kenya this summer to continue her research on about 1,000 southern Turkana in 80 families. Both she and her husband, Neville, an anthropologist at the State University of New York at Binghamton, study these nomadic, livestock-raising people.

It won't be an easy summer. And assuredly it won't be a dull one, if past visits are a clue.

"The fascinating thing about the Turkana is that they are so extremely mobile," Dr. Dyson-Hudson says. "They move every three or four weeks. We never predict where we will find them when we return to the field."

In studying this mobility, she's looking at the possibility that constant movement helps enable the Turkana to resolve conflicts simply by moving apart.

It hasn't done much to reduce conflicts between Turkana spouses, however, as Neville Dyson-Hudson has learned in his research on violence among the tribesmen.

"One of the things he's found out is that an effective definition of a peaceful Turkana is a man who only beats his wife," Rada Dyson-Hudson says. "He's found nobody who could even envisage not beating his wife."

On the other hand, she says, "One of the things that I've found heartwarming is their generosity." During her travels among the Turkana, the tribesmen continually give her goats, which she kills and skins for food. In return, she gives them presents.

Dr. Dyson-Hudson, whose research has been supported by the National Geographic Society, travels in a four-wheel-drive truck and usually sleeps in a tent. Once, tribesmen warned that there were bandits in the neighbourhood. She was too tired to move her tent

closer to the Turkana's homestead, where she would have been safer.

Guarded against bandits

When she awoke the next morning, she found a Turkana man sleeping at each side of the tent, his spear at his side, guarding her. "I was very touched," she says.

Another time, as she lay sleeping in the back of her truck, she was aroused by the noise of bandits raiding a nearby Turkana camp. A schoolteacher and his wife insisted that she sleep in their house, and they slept on the ground outside. The next morning, the teacher and other young men ran the bandits off and recovered some stolen camels.

But the teacher was the ultimate loser. A few weeks later, the bandits broke into his school, destroyed all his books, and forced the teacher to abandon the school.

A few years ago, northern Turkana tribesmen, armed with guns acquired from adjacent Ethiopia and Sudan and nearby Somalia, sometimes swept southward and attacked the rival Pokot people, and the southern Turkana joined in with their spears and shields.

"They may be both on the giving and receiving end of violence," Dr. Dyson-Hudson says of the intergroup warfare among pastoralists. She recounts the story of an attack on a Turkana camp by Pokot raiders. As two Turkana children were bringing

goats and sheep back to camp, the raiding enemy killed the children and stole the herd of more than 350 animals.

As a simple matter of survival, the southern Turkana always live in camps in their arid land. "You never live alone," says Dyson-Hudson, while brushing aside some of the natural dangers. "The lions and hyenas are more scared of us than we are of them. Everybody talks about the big things. But the things that really get you are the little things like parasites, scorpions, and hunting spiders."

Recalls British rule

One of Dr. Dyson-Hudson's favourite Turkana is a strong, wiry little man named Iboko. She estimates his age at 90. Although he is slightly senile, he remembers events in the early part of the century, when he was a member of the King's African Rifles. Kenya was under British military rule before it became independent in 1963.

Some Turkana men are even older than Iboko. Dr. Dyson-Hudson says, as a result of good diet and plenty of exercise. Many others die young of diseases such as malaria and dysentery. Only the strong survive.

Those who do, says Dr. Dyson-Hudson, "lead a dignified, active, and productive life — and then you also have some failures." And their personalities? They're like any other people, she says: "Some are absolutely delightful, and some I dislike."



On the move again, a Turkana boy gives his younger brother a donkey-back ride amid the family's utensils. The Turkana, a violent, warlike nomadic people, change camps in their arid northern Kenya territory every few weeks. Their violence is directed more toward outside enemies than each other.

Randa Habib's
Corner

A safer sea-side

Aqaba is our only sea-side resort, and as the number of people who wish to swim or practice water sports is increasing every day, the waters and beaches of Aqaba are becoming increasingly overcrowded. It is very important that matters get organised over there and that areas reserved for swimmers, for motorboats, or for skiing and surfing are clearly delineated.

And with the coast of Aqaba being relatively narrow, chances of accidents occurring between motorboats and swimmers are high. The bony which mark the border area for swimmers are not enough. Clear signs and flags should warn the people of the risks of swimming in deeper water.

Furthermore, strict restrictions on motorboats, which should only be allowed in deep water and far away from swimmers, should be imposed. This has been applied in Aqaba for a while so far, but the danger still arises when motorboats used by water-skiers go back to their stations, thus passing through swimming areas. It is important that boats do this very slowly with their engines off if possible.

As for the pedalboats, although they are less dangerous than speedboats, they can also be nuisance when people use them very close to the beach. They should also be restricted to the boating-area.

Entrepreneur who sparked a revolution loses newspaper

By Maureen Johnson
The Associated Press

LONDON — Publisher Eddy Shah has lost control of his high-technology national newspaper Today to the giant multinational Lornho, rivals reported last Friday.

Today, Britain's first electronically produced national newspaper, had been rescued from looming bankruptcy in June with a £23-million (\$34.5-million) package that gave Lornho 35 per cent control.

London's Financial Times business daily and the British Broadcasting Corp. reported Friday that Shah has now surrendered overall control in a deal that gives Lornho, headed by Roland "Tiny" Rowland, a 60 per cent share.

There was no immediate comment from Shah, 42, or Lornho, which already owns a liberal national weekly, The Observer. Shah is British, his father is Iranian.

The Financial Times quoted an unidentified Shah aide as saying he gave up control of Today to complete quickly a £53-million (nearly \$8-million) purchase of a northwest England chain of small newspapers, mainly freebies.

As a smalltime publisher in the northern England, Shah shot to national prominence in 1983 when he took on then mighty printing union, the National Graphical Association, and won in a confrontation which ended with the union defeated and heavily fined.

With the help of the Conservative government's union-curbing laws, he defied mass picketing and hired non-union labour at the plant in Warrington, north England, where his free papers were published.

It was a landmark victory over a union which had long helped

preserve antiquated printing methods in Fleet Street, London's newspaper row.

Declaring the national newspaper industry was "just ripe for the taking," Shah raised £30 million (\$43 million) — modest compared with Fleet Street's high production costs — and launched Today, a seven-day-a-week morning newspaper.

Today was troubled from the start, with technical problems at its four electronic printing plants around the country.

Critics also charged the 42-page tabloid lacked character and was dull compared with its established rivals, the Daily Mail and the Daily Express, both with circulations of nearly two million.

Shah recently put Today's circulation at 400,000. But that is well below some 600,000 he acknowledged was needed to break even.

However, the prospect of a rival with costs which Shah put at one-third those of the rest of Fleet Street had spurred the 18 other national newspaper in and around London's traditional newspaper row.

In a flurry of activity in the past 18 months, almost all the newspapers have either gone or announced plans to move to computerised plants away from Fleet Street with its restrictive union practices and high costs.

The first to go was Australian-born publisher Rupert Murdoch, who fired 5,500 print workers Jan. 24 in a dispute over new technology and moved his four British newspapers to a new plant at Wapping in the East End of London.

The newspapers, The Times of London and The Sunday Times, along with Britain's top-selling daily, the 4-million circulation Sun, and the weekly News of the World are produced with non-union labour at the computerised plant.

Medical service tries to stop in-flight illness

By Siegfried Brugger

MEDICAL emergencies among passengers happen about 900 times a year on Lufthansa airlines. Most turn out to be only minor but 20 to 30 people fall seriously ill and between four to six die during flights.

Lufthansa handle 16 million passengers a year, so the figures are less alarming than they sound. The ideal would be for a doctor and a dentist to be on every flight, but that is obviously not possible.

Aircraft carry all the instruments and medicine that can reasonably be used on board. In six emergencies out of 10, there is a doctor on board. A special insurance policy covers them if anything goes wrong and a passenger later sues.

If there is no doctor on board, the pilot makes an emergency landing at the nearest airport. Between 1979 and 1984, 45 unscheduled landings were made for this reason.

But the bulk of Lufthansa's medical service, which has been in operation for 30 years, is active before anyone gets in an aircraft.

Chief medical officer Lutz Bergau says in Frankfurt the service has developed from a one-man outfit to an international organisation with head offices in Hamburg and Frankfurt and a worldwide network of 143 doctors under contract.

Service is provided for both passengers and staff; Lufthansa employs a world payroll of 40,000.

Nearly all over the world passengers can consult a Lufthansa doctor who, if not fluent in German is at least in English and who is capable of deciding whether a person should fly or not.

Patients must pay their own fees, but fees are charged by arrangement with Lufthansa,

meaning they are not excessive.

Dr. Bergau's department employs 14 doctors on a full-time basis, eight in Frankfurt and six in Hamburg. They are labour, tropical and aviation medicine specialists.

There are a further 35 medical orderlies and clerical staff. The latest cardiac and circulation diagnostic equipment is available in Hamburg and Frankfurt. There are chemical and parasitological laboratories, X-ray, audiological and optical equipment.

Lufthansa spends DM5m a year on health care. Much of this is for medicals for pilots and flight-deck staff.

Five doctors check them. Pilots over 40 have to pass medicals every six months. Younger pilots and flight engineers take annual tests.

Anyone who is sick for longer than a week has to retake the medical.

Last year a Lufthansa pilot fell seriously ill in the cockpit, but there are always two pilots on board.

Cabin staff — 6,000 stewards and air hostesses — take regular medicals.

Other services include medical advice, vaccinations and first aid in connection with accidents and illness.

All flight staff are checked for tropical diseases. They are trained in first aid.

Doctors are keen to join the service. Dr. Bergau says about five a week apply to join — even though they will earn less than they might in general practice.

But there are perks such as fairly regular working hours, cut-price tickets and few drawbacks of any kind.

Besides, Lufthansa doctors have a special relationship with flying. All hold pilot's licences — The German Tribune.

Fund-raisers send hefty bill to Commonwealth Games boycotters

LONDON (R) — Fund-raisers for last month's Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, struggling to avert financial disaster, Sunday sent a hefty bill to countries who boycotted the event to help meet outstanding debts.

Newspaper publisher Robert Maxwell, chairman of the Commonwealth Games Company, is demanding £2.7 million (\$4 million) from the 32 countries and territories which snubbed the sporting event in protest at Britain's refusal at the time to impose sanctions against South Africa.

Putting the games' total debts at around £4 million (\$5.9 million), Maxwell said in his letter to heads of government: "My purpose in writing... is to seek an ex-gratia payment by your government to the games company."

He said this would meet losses which fell on people who bore no responsibility for the policies of the British government. "They have done nothing to deserve the loss of their money, which in many cases may mean bankruptcy and loss of jobs."

Maxwell demanded an average of £85,000 (\$126,000) from each country. Kenya faced the biggest bill of £277,000 (\$412,000) while India was asked for £245,000 (\$364,000) and Nigeria for £196,000 (\$291,000).

Maxwell said the figures took into account the size of the team the countries said they would field.

The organisers set out to emulate the self-financing success of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics but an unexpected rise in costs coupled with losses caused by the boycott pushed the total bill for the event to over £14 million (\$21 million).

Maxwell told government heads in his letter that the boycott hit sponsorship and other fund-raising, leaving the beleaguered company without the cash to pay suppliers.

He said he still had some hopes of raising a part of the outstanding deficit from a variety of sources, but added: "Without help from governments there is no prospect of meeting more than a fraction of the total deficit."

Maxwell faces an uphill struggle in his efforts to put the games' balance sheet into the black, with neither major creditors nor sponsors eager to make large donations to trim the losses.

A spokesman for the brewing firm Guinness, the event's main sponsor, said on Friday: "Our sponsorship is over — he's lucky we're not demanding some of our money back."

The British government, which Maxwell blames for the boycott, has also proved unsympathetic. It

insists the games were set up on a commercial footing and do not qualify for government help.

It is also uncertain what response Maxwell will receive from his letter. After he threatened last month to bill the boycotters for the games' debts,

Abraham Ordia, secretary general of the Nigerian Olympic Committee, said: "I think he is making a joke."

Ordia added that, in any case, the non-profit-making committee did not have the money to pay.

International track tourneys open to professional athletes

STUTTGART (AP) — The International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF) on Sunday ratified the opening of track and field events for professionals from other sports.

The vote at the IAAF congress in this West German city "was unanimous," said IAAF President Primo Nebiolo of Italy.

The IAAF's revolutionary decision was widely expected to lead to a similar move by the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Before Sunday, the rules for the IAAF and the IOC stipulated that professional athletes could not take part in the Olympics nor in IAAF sanctioned events.

In the past, the International Track Body has served as trend-setter on major innovations.

The track body first introduced the criteria of trust funds that allow the national federations to deposit money meant for competitors, who eventually collect it. This opened the door for legal payments to athletes while allowing them to retain their amateur status.

"The IOC Eligibility Commission meets here on Aug. 28 and will discuss our

innovations," Nebiolo said.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain, who attended the IAAF congress, will also be present at the Thursday meeting when the IOC tackles the issue.

"This is basically a question of principle at this stage," said Nebiolo, adding that only two athletes, Americans Renaldo Nehemiah and Willie Gault, would appear to be immediately affected by the rule.

"But there could be many more professionals in other sports who want to try their ability in track and do it. And it is surely the name with other sports, if the IOC follows the trend."

Nebiolo stressed that since Samaranch has become its president, the IOC has been "pushing ahead a policy to promote the Olympics, expanding participation to the games."

Nebiolo said he was "firmly convinced there would be no problem with the IOC."

The IAAF president admitted that he had been against this change years ago, and confessed that after studying for years the case set forward by Nehemiah to return to track he had modified his position.

King, Queen to patronise horse show

AMMAN (J.T.) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor will patronise a three-day horse show beginning Wednesday at the stables of the Bisharat Riding Club.

The first day will start with open jumping for riders of all ages. On the following day young children will take part in mounted games. On the final day a competition between Jordanian and Syrian junior and senior teams will be held.

Mr. Hani Bisharat, owner of Bisharat Riding Club, has been planning and organising for these events over the past year. Helping him were Pierre Simon, Rosemary and Bill Rayner, Barbara Dewick, Diana Ryan, Jill Goddard, and others.

The horse show will be open to all nationalities and will include for the first time a junior and senior riding team from Syria. A group of international judges will be in attendance for the Wednesday and Friday events.

After the Friday competition a reception will be given for both teams by Mr. Bisharat. Prizes will also be awarded and refreshments provided by the Marriott Hotel. Both Mr. Bisharat and the Marriott Hotel are sponsors of the horse show.

All the events begin at 4:00 p.m. and will last for approximately two hours and a half. A JD 2 entrance fee is required on Wednesday and Friday. Tickets are available at the Bisharat Riding Club.



Two of the junior team in training for Friday's competition.

Boxing champs retain titles

MIAMI BEACH, Florida (AP) — Mike McCallum of Jamaica and Miguel Lora of Colombia retained their World boxing titles by stopping their challengers Saturday night at the Miami Beach Convention Centre.

McCallum, 27-0 with 24 knockouts, held on to his World Boxing Association (WBA) junior middleweight title Saturday by stopping Julian Jackson of the U.S. Virgin Islands in the second round. The loss was Jackson's first in 30 professional fights.

Lora, 25-0 with 13 knockouts, kept his World Boxing Council (WBC) bantamweight title by stopping Enrique Sanchez of the Dominican Republic in the sixth round.

In what was billed as "the Caribbean war" between McCallum and Jackson, McCallum knocked him down with a left jab early in the second round and after the eight-count, moved in to finish Jackson off.

McCallum peppered him with punches against the ropes, allowed him to escape, then pinned him against the ropes again.

Jackson couldn't put up any resistance, and referee Eddie Eckert stepped in to stop the fight at 2:03 of the second round.

In the main bout of the eight-match card, Sanchez battled Lora on even terms until the third round, when the challenger

slipped to the floor twice. Lora was in control the rest of the way in the scheduled 12-rounder, scoring a solid knockdown in the fourth round with a left jab.

The champ coasted in the fifth round, then finished Sanchez with a right upper-cut at 2:41 of the sixth round, much to the approval of the loud Colombian contingent in the crowd.

"Everything went according to plan," Lora said. "Except I wanted to finish him earlier, but he wouldn't stay down. He was tough. I was getting tired so I rested in the fifth round to get my wind, then finished him."

The title defence was the second for Lora, 25, since he won the championship with a unanimous decision Aug. 9, 1985, over Daniel Zaragoza of Mexico. He also won a decision Feb. 8 over Wilfredo Vasquez.

Sanchez, 28, was ranked no. 2 by the WBC and no. 3 by WBA. McCallum, 29, won the vacated WBA title Oct. 19, 1984, with a decision over Sean Manion. He had two title defences and two non-title fights in the 22 months since.

His last title defence was July 28, 1985, when he knocked out Dwight Braxton in Miami.

Jackson, 25, rated the no. 1 contender by the WBA, came out punching wildly in the first round. Meanwhile, McCallum bided

his time, waiting for the opening that came early in the second round.

"He came out throwing a lot of punches, but he was throwing them wide and I was able to go inside and work on his body. He started slowing down near the end of the first round. When I started hitting him in the body, he got defensive," McCallum said.

In an exhibition bout, WBC heavyweight champ Trevor Berbick danced with Oscar Holman for four rounds with no damaging blows thrown by either.

In Fayetteville, North Carolina, fifth-ranked heavyweight James "Bonecrusher" Smith shook off a slow start and felled David Bey in the 10th round enroute to a unanimous decision Saturday at the Cumberland County Memorial Auditorium.

In first fight, Canadian heavyweight Razor Ruddock used a quick left jab to stop former WBA champion Mike Weaver, of the United States, scoring a split decision.

Smith, of the United States, won the main event 293-275 in the 10-point, must-score system. Smith, now 18-5, let compatriot Bey dictate the fight in the early rounds. Bey, at 104.19 kilograms, continually leaned into Smith and threw several good combinations while Smith tried to push him off.

Bey's tactics continued to work through the middle rounds until the 11th kilogramme Smith threw 24 unanswered punches in his corner and opened up a gash under Bey's right eye in the eighth round.

Bey, who drops to 15-3, came back in the ninth round with a series of good lefts to Smith's face, but Smith felled Bey in the middle of the 10th round with a right to the side of the head.

After Bey got up, Smith threw two more lefts that buckled Bey's knees, but he was able to finish the fight.

Judge George de Gabriel scored the fight 98-91 for Smith, while Harold Lederman scored it 97-92 and Judge George Colon 98-92.

In the other fight, the 93.73 kilogramme Ruddock improved his record to 13-1-1 in the 10 round fight, using his left jab from the opening Bell to slow down the former champion, who appeared puzzled by Ruddock's style.

Weaver, weighing 101.36 kilograms, came on strong in the opening of the fourth round with a series of combinations.

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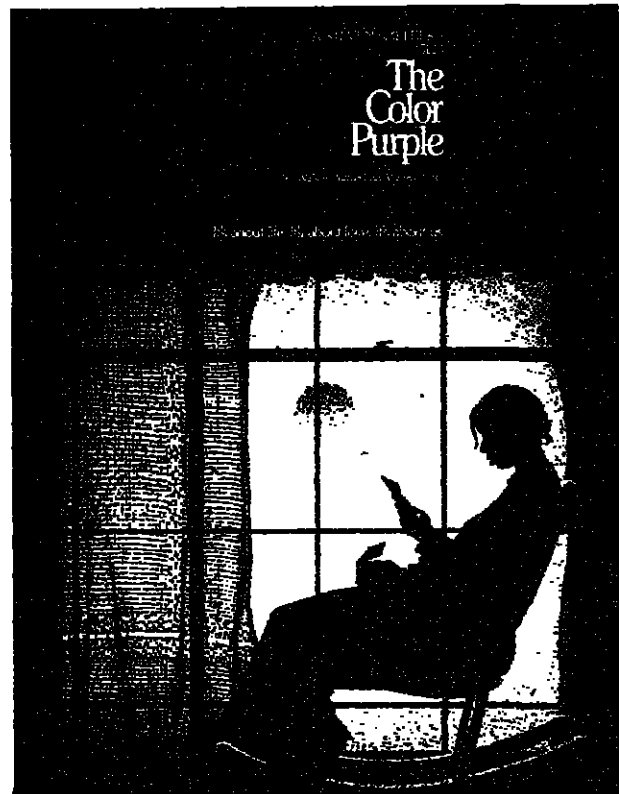
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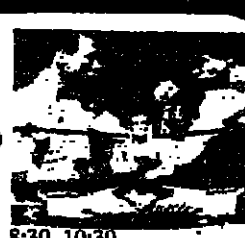
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OPERA
Tel: 675573

NO RETREAT NO SURRENDER

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30



Cine-Theatre
Philadelphia
Tel: 634144, 634149

KARATE KID PART II

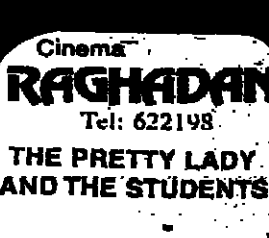
Performances 3:30, 6:30, 10:45



Cinema
RAGHADAN
Tel: 622198

THE PRETTY LADY AND THE STUDENTS

Performances 12:15, 3:00, 5:00, 8:45



Uganda criticises IMF

KAMPALA, Uganda (AP) — The 7-month-old government on Saturday unveiled its first budget for the war-ravaged economy and criticised the International Monetary Fund's (IMF's) African policy.

Finance Minister Ponsiano Mulema denounced the IMF economic position which encourages devaluations of African currencies.

Whole-sale devaluations of the Ugandan shilling, supported by the IMF and introduced by the former civilian government of ousted president Milton Obote, made Uganda's fragile economic situation worse, Professor Mulema claimed.

"The industrial sector either stagnated, or some industries simply stopped operations because currency devaluations... made it impossible for industries to operate," he said.

The shilling took its biggest drop in 1971 when Mr. Obote devalued the currency by 80 per cent.

In introducing his budget, Professor Mulema opted for a rate of 1,400 Ugandan shillings to the U.S. dollar and scrapped a two-tier currency exchange

system.

When it took power from the military junta in January, President Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Movement introduced an exchange system that was higher for non-essential goods than it was for priority imports.

To rehabilitate the economy, Professor Mulema said, the government would devote most of its resources to spurring domestic production and an agricultural rehabilitation programme supported by the U.S.

He said the 1,127.5 billion Ugandan shilling (\$805 million) budget for the fiscal year would go toward generating more industry, with an emphasis on providing work for people in war-ravaged areas.

He said the government faced a deficit of nearly 350 billion shillings (\$250 million). Estimated revenue was set at 777.8 billion shillings.

Professor Mulema announced increases in prices of beer, cigarettes, stamp duty, airport tax and a new road tax of \$150, payable in hard currency, on foreign-registered cars entering Uganda.

Iran charters giant oil supertanker for storage

TEHRAN (Agencies) — Iran has chartered the largest ultra large crude carrier ever built, the 565,790 dead weight tonne Seawise Giant, for floating storage at its new export terminal facility off Larak Island near the Strait of Hormuz.

It is understood to be paying \$13,879 (£9,312) a day for the use of the vessel which is expected to be in place to load tankers towards the end of the month. It is owned by the U.S. and managed by Island and Navigation of Hong Kong.

Three "mother" or floating storage vessels were moved to the Val Fajr-2 terminal in the wake of Iraq's first — and very successful — raid on Iran's Sirri Island transshipment terminal on Aug. 12.

The extent of the disruption to Iran's oil exports is indicated by the fact that recently there were no less than 21 tankers waiting to lift oil in the vicinity of Larak Island, according to shipping executives. Loading began on Sunday but the size of the queue suggests other technical difficulties as well.

Western military experts say that Larak Island is within the range of Iraq's French-supplied F-1 EC200 fighter bombers with the assistance of in-flight refuelling.

As the same time Kharg Island has been badly damaged in recent raids. Only two or three out of 10 of the berths at the T-jetty three are operational and only one at the more important Sea Island.

Iran's exports are probably averaging no more than 1.2 million barrels a day compared with a rate sustained in recent months of up to 1.8 million b/d, according to industry estimates.

Meanwhile, Oil Minister Gholamreza Azadeh will leave Iran within a few days to visit China and several Gulf and Latin American countries, Tehran radio said Saturday.

It quoted the Iranian minister as telling a news conference his trip would be aimed at "greater coordination among OPEC countries and attracting the cooperation of non-OPEC oil producers" on the latest OPEC measures to shore up oil prices.

The 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) agreed in Geneva on Aug. 5 to Iran's proposal to cut total production by some 3.5 million barrels per day (b/d) to about 16.8 b/d in September and October to try to push up prices.

Mr. Azadeh described as "very important" the decision by the Soviet Union after his visit to Moscow last week to cut its oil exports to Western Europe by 100,000 b/d.

"While America and its Western allies try to undermine the recent OPEC decision, the Soviet Union's cooperation with OPEC has opened a new chapter in relations between OPEC and non-OPEC producers," he said.

Reagan scores trade gains but other hurdles remain

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has won several major victories to keep trade free but problems remain, including a sweeping protectionist bill now before Congress, where Mr. Reagan has been accused of talking tough but acting meek.

Without naming Mr. Reagan, Democratic Senator John Glenn, in calling for a trade bill to protect American workers from increasing imports, said his colleagues were getting fed up with people "who talk like Rambo but act like Bambi."

Mr. Reagan has had a string of recent victories on trade. He persuaded House members to beat back an attempt to override his veto of a textile quota bill, which he said would have triggered sweeping retaliation by U.S. trading partners.

And his trade representative, Mr. Clayton Yeutter, reached agreement with Japan to end bruising wars over trade practices in semiconductors as well as pacts limiting textile imports from South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Trade analysts say that as long as the U.S. trade deficit continues to climb there will be calls from industry and Congress to open foreign markets to U.S. goods and close U.S. markets to foreign goods.

The deficit also makes an appealing campaign issue for the autumn congressional elections. Last year's deficit was a record \$148.5 billion and the latest figures indicate this year's will reach \$170 billion.

Senator Glenn of Ohio, in joining his colleagues to urge Senate passage of trade legislation, assailed the administration for issuing strong condemnations of foreign trade practices but doing little.

"I'm fed up with those in Washington who talk like Rambo but act like Bambi where trade is concerned," he said.

A sweeping trade bill has already passed the House — it would require the president to impose quotas or tariffs on goods from nations with large trade surpluses with the United States — but has not yet been taken up in the Senate.

Japan, West Germany and

Taiwan would be hard hit under the House legislation unless they increased sharply their purchases of U.S. goods.

Senate Democrats, calling for action on the bill, warned in a statement that "the \$170 billion annual trade deficit so far this year is a cause of our economic sluggishness in the view of most economists and could tip our country into a recession in the view of some."

Aside from the trade bill, three especially troublesome trade issues must be dealt with soon by the administration, and they will be watched closely by Democratic critics.

One concerns Brazilian laws restricting the sale of foreign computers and computer software, as a way to protect its own growing computer industry.

The administration last Sept. 8 filed a complaint with Brazil over the restrictions, which it said had cost U.S. firms \$1.5 billion in lost sales between 1980 and 1984.

Under U.S. law, the administration has a year to reach a settlement with Brazil — and little progress has yet been made — and then it is free to take retaliatory trade action.

Also troublesome is Washington's long-running row with the European Community (EC) over shipments of citrus and grain to Western Europe and EC shipments of pasta to the U.S. market.

There is a truce now, but trade observers say it is uneasy and the dispute is likely to flare up again.

Another issue for the Reagan administration is likely to be the Sept. 15-19 meeting of delegates to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), in Punta del Este, Uruguay.

The 92 delegates to the world trade body are being pressed by the Reagan administration and other industrialised nations to bring trade in services such as banking and insurance under GATT free-trade regulations.

But they are opposed by some developing countries and so-called newly-industrialised countries, such as India and Brazil, on grounds that Western banks and insurance firms would take business away from their own emerging industries.

Frontier Airlines shuts down

NEWARK, New Jersey (AP) — Frontier Airlines shut down on Sunday because it ran out of money, putting 4,700 workers out of a job, the company's owner, People Express Inc., announced.

United Airlines had agreed to buy Frontier for \$146 million if an agreement could be reached with the Air Line Pilots Association (ALPA).

If such an accord is not reached by Monday, People Express said Frontier would seek relief under the U.S. bankruptcy code and would not resume operating.

"We deeply regret that this step had to be taken but we were left with no choice," People Express said in a statement. "Frontier is out of funds, and in the absence of assurance that the sale to United will take place, People Express is unwilling to commit any more of its funds to Frontier."

Frontier, based in Denver, lost \$10 million during the first six months of this year. The 39-year-old airline served more than 50 cities in 22 states and in Canada and Mexico.

"This is a sad day in the history of U.S. commercial aviation," said Mr. Donald Burr, chief executive of People Express.

People Express said Sunday's action would not affect its other subsidiaries, People Express Airlines, Britt Airways and Provincetown-Boston Airline.

People Express, based in Newark, bought Frontier late last year but began trying to sell it when it decided it could no longer absorb Frontier's mounting losses.

The talks between United and the ALPA bogged down over the issue of merging Frontier pilots into United's 60 per cent higher pay scales.

L. American debtors seek ways to cut debt burden

CARACAS, (R) — Latin American nations are anxiously seeking new ways of cutting back payments on their debts of \$370 billion and conserving capital resources, but some of the schemes are alarming their foreign creditors.

Most debtor nations are still anxious to avoid outright confrontation with their creditors, as shown by Mexico's recent agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

But in the most extreme of the region's initiatives to reduce the debt burden, Peru prolonged a limit on repaying no more than 10 per cent of its export earnings to service its foreign debt and followed this by extending until November its unilateral halt to capital repayments.

Peru has set a principle: We will pay for our debt in line with what they pay for our labour, for our exports," said President Alan Garcia, whose government has saved around \$1.9 billion by imposing the 10 per cent limit over the past 12 months.

In Caracas, Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi said his government would not bow to pressure from its creditors over its plan to place an interest rate cap on private debt.

"This was a decision by the congress of a free country," he said, referring to a recent law providing for repayment of the \$6.9 billion private debt by issuing 15-year bonds carrying only five per cent interest.

Latin American debtor nations, meeting in February as the Cartagena Group, endorsed individual countries' actions to

reduce unilaterally the region's capital outflow, which totalled a net \$100 billion in the previous four years.

Weak commodity prices and this year's slide in oil prices, expected to slash around \$14 billion from the incomes of Mexico, Venezuela, Ecuador and Peru according to official estimates, have since heightened the need for urgent action.

The Cartagena Group sees Washington's "Baker initiative" as insufficient to face the new cash flow crisis, although the plan has apparently just won its first taker in Mexico.

Treasury Secretary James Baker's plan calls on commercial banks to make \$20 billion in new loans over a three-year period and for a \$9 billion increase in loans from multilateral organisations like the World Bank.

Mexico's ground-breaking accord with the IMF, allowing for increased lending should oil prices fall below \$9 a barrel, underlines the benefits to a debtor country of cooperating with its creditors, bankers said.

But Mexican Finance Minister Gustavo Petricoli made it clear in a presentation to foreign banks in New York that he expected them to make more concessions than in the past.

"For 19 months we have punctually paid interest without

receiving any credit, either in cash or public opinion," he said, noting that Mexico had also made net repayments.

Brazil's Finance Minister Dilson Funaro told Reuters earlier this month that the country aimed to cut debt repayments to 2.5 per cent of gross domestic product from 3.8 per cent in order to permit continuing growth.

Most Latin American nations are keen to maintain foreign currency reserves as their exports decline, and under present conditions the Brazilian limit will save around \$2.6 billion a year in servicing its \$106 billion debt, the region's highest.

By avoiding IMF assistance, Venezuela and Brazil have been able to apply their own economic recipes which have won support from bankers and international financial institutions.

But Venezuela's scheme for private debt bonds carrying a maximum of five per cent interest has enraged foreign bankers who believe it could force them to write down, or reduce the asset value of, hundreds of millions of dollars in loans.

"Venezuela's action could also prove a signal to other Latin American debtors in unilaterally cutting payments," one European banker said.

Strong creditor reaction has led the Caracas government to seek ways of making the bond terms more flexible, though bankers say a separate move to lift the dollar rate for private debt payments to 7.5 bolivars from 4.3 will bankrupt many companies.

Geologists expect to find extensive oil, gas reserves in vast unexplored areas

SINGAPORE (R) — Vast unexplored parts of the world will eventually yield as much oil as has been discovered up to now, a leading U.S. geologist said earlier this month.

"Many researchers feel that in the Arctic basin alone there is the potential for accumulations of oil and gas which may equal those of the Middle East," Mr. Michel Halbouty told a geology conference in Singapore attended by 400 delegates from 32 countries.

"Geoscientific studies and surveys have indicated that a sizeable potential exists in the immediate offshore areas," he said.

Mr. Halbouty, head of a Houston-based exploration company and chairman of the Circum-Pacific Council for Energy and Mineral Resources, which groups national geology associations, said there might also be significant oil and gas deposits under the ice of Antarctica.

Mr. Halbouty said demand for energy would inevitably rise with population growth into the next century. He said oil and natural gas would remain the world's mainstay fuels.

Studies of the earth's structures had advanced more in the last five

years than over the last 50 years, helping the search for new energy resources.

"I firmly believe we will find in the future — worldwide — as much oil and significantly more gas than has been found to date," he said.

Many of the new fields would be offshore, he said, some under one third of the world's sea area that had yet to be explored.

Formidable problems of technology, supply, the environment and international politics would delay oil extraction for many years but, given the economic incentive, solutions to seemingly unsolvable problems could be found, he said.

"As long as there is a need for petroleum, we in the global petroleum industry will find the supplies of oil and gas, whether in harsh or moderate environments, under ice or in deep waters," Mr. Halbouty said.

He told Reuters that new fields would only be developed when the world oil price returned to about \$30 a barrel from the present \$15.

More might be found yet in Britain's North Sea and in the Soviet Union there were potential deposits under the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea, he said.

Mr. Halbouty said new

discoveries were being made off Spain, Italy, Egypt, southern California, west Alaska, under the North Atlantic and in the Gulf of Mexico.

There were large potential reserves off New Zealand and Australia and large offshore areas had still to be explored.

In South America more oil and gas might be found from rigs off the coasts of Brazil and Chile and there was great promise for finds all along the coasts of Africa.

A deep water discovery off the Ivory Coast had raised the possibility that it might eventually join the ranks of the oil exporting countries, Mr. Halbouty said.

Much of India's coast had yet to be explored and throughout Asia there had been finds near Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Japan and the Philippines.

"Offshore China has been shown to hold commercial quantities of oil," Mr. Halbouty said. "And an offshore potential of many billions of barrels of oil is projected."

The Circum-Pacific Council, whose major project is a geological map of the ocean, holds an international scientific convention every four years.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You have a good chance today to open up some new and surprising ways to get you a greater abundance.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You have fine common sense and would also do very well in modern enterprises. Be wise in budgeting.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Listen to the suggestions of a family tie who can help you to improve your appearance.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get you ideas well organized and reach the right decisions which later should be okayed by advisors.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Try to please those who are practical and on whom you depend for assistance in gaining goals.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Get your outside interests well organized and gain public admiration. Be willing to go along with friends' plans.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You want to add a new interest to those you now have which is fine if you get well organized.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be practical and go along with the ideas of those who are expert in business. A cheerful message comes.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be tactful with a partner and come to a better understanding. An influential person helps with finances.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) If you get your labor commitments handled wisely you can gain fine benefits. Listen carefully.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You know exactly how to make your talents work efficiently now. Show that you truly appreciate your mate.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Have a talk with the clan and see how to have greater accord and organization at home in the future.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get your correspondence handled intelligently so that you can get good results. Show understanding.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be very good at handling business and organizational matters, so be sure to give business courses at school that will be helpful in this. One who can easily relate with bigwigs who can do many a favor for your clever and charming progeny. Possible golfer here.

THE Daily Crossword

by Judson G. Trent

ACROSS

- Exposed
- Used a cipher
- Haught
- Revised
- Convex
- Modifies
- Quint follower
- Legend
- Small port
- High grad.
- Punish by fine
- Without and
- Nick and
- Charles Wolfe
- Turkic hordes
- Uplift
- Normand of
- repiles
- Spurred
- Comfortable
- One who yawns
- Hibernia
- Unfold to
- Keens
- Wise blanket
- Quench heat
- Sycophant's

DOWN

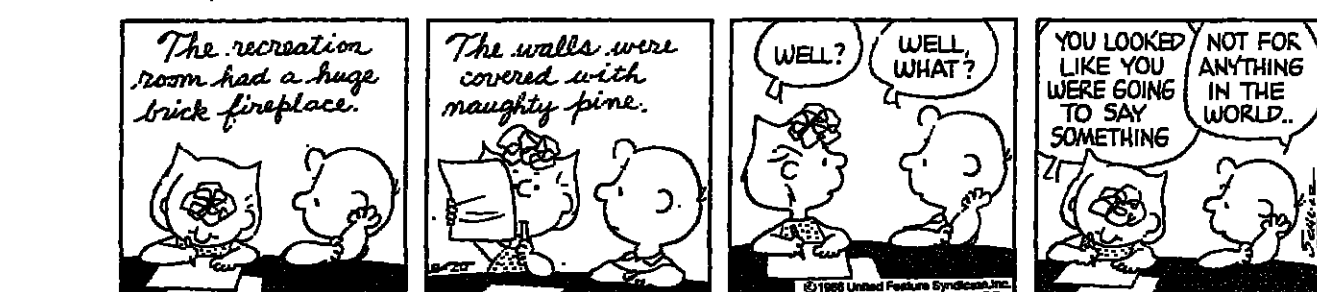
- 7 — yourself
- 8 Like a prize
- 9 Radius
- 10 Panacea
- 11 A Gardner
- 12 Shuckal
- 13 Miss —
- 14 Regrets
- 15 Inlet
- 16 Of an epoch
- 17 — arm (joined)
- 18 Tropic vine
- 19 Frost
- 20 Food fish
- 21 A drama
- 22 Blatant place
- 23 Jack up
- 24 Lumber
- 25 concrete
- 26 Loto kin
- 27 Capable of
- 28 feeling
- 29 Without and
- 30 Denote
- 31 USA word
- 32 abbr.
- 33 Silence
- 34 Guffaw
- 35 Nones kin
- 36 Verna captain
- 37 Languish
- 38 Voice votes
- 39 Keenly
- 40 Coins
- 41 Arabian gulf
- 42 Year Sp.

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

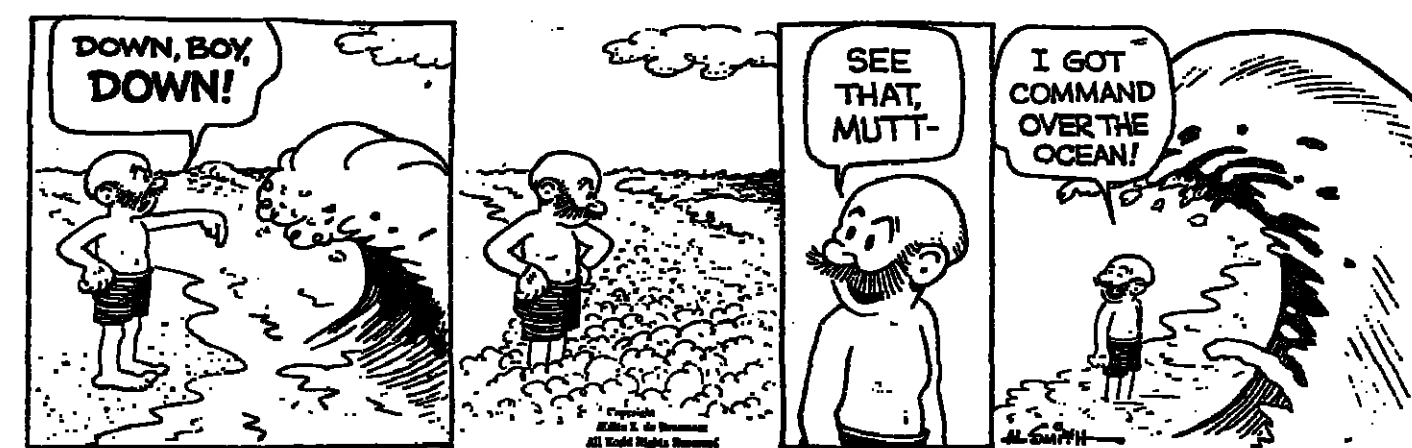
ACROSS: 1. UPSET, 2. OLIVE, 3. RIVER, 4. DON'T, 5. BEANS, 6. RELY, 7. ENJOYMENT, 8. STRIFE, 9. ROMA, 10. STAG, 11. FETTERED, 12. STUDENTS, 13. JENSEN, 14. STRIKE, 15. ORA, 16. CLUB, 17. ETHIOPIA, 18. OPAL, 19. HIRE, 20. BEERIE, 21. ADARCA, 22. UNDISCOVERED, 23. SPIRED, 24. LAPP, 25. BERT, 26. MERITING, 27. TRIUMPH, 28. JOLLY, 29. USHER, 30. ABLE, 31. ALLIE, 32. THIRDS, 33. ABLE, 34. TISAN, 35. SURE, 36. YIELD, 37. VERN.

DOWN: 1. 7 — yourself, 2. 8 Like a prize, 3. 9 Radius, 4. 10 Panacea, 5. 11 A Gardner, 6. 12 Shuckal, 7. 13 Miss —, 8. 14 Regrets, 9. 15 Inlet, 10. 16 Of an epoch, 11. 17 — arm (joined), 12. 18 Tropic vine, 13. 19 Frost, 14. 20 Food fish, 15. 21 A drama, 16. 22 Blatant place, 17. 23 Jack up, 18. 24 Lumber, 19. 25 concrete, 20. 26 Loto kin, 21. 27 Capable of, 22. 28 feeling, 23. 29 Without and, 24. 30 Denote, 25. 31 USA word, 26. 32 abbr., 27. 33 Silence, 28. 34 Guffaw, 29. 35 Nones kin, 30. 36 Verna captain, 31. 37 Languish, 32. 38 Voice votes, 33. 39 Keenly, 34. 40 Coins, 35. 41 Arabian gulf, 36. 42 Year Sp.

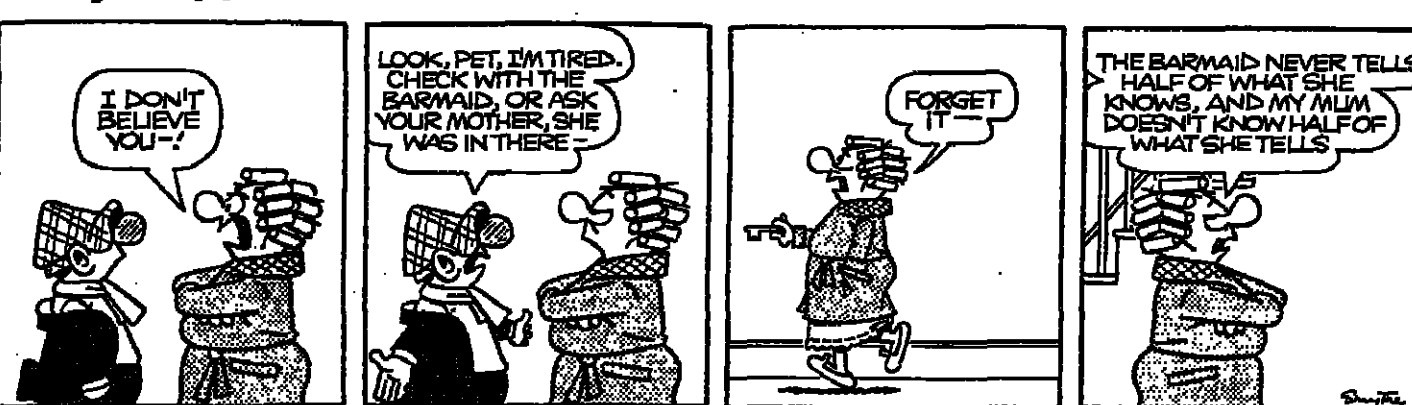
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

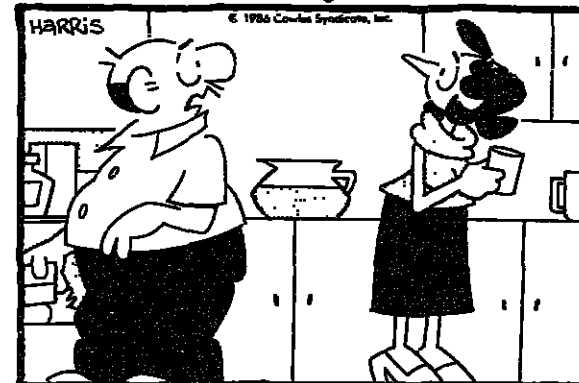


Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROCKA

SEDUE

RYPTAN

BOTHE

HOW AN OSTEOPATH WORKS HIS FINGERS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: TO

Yesterday's Jumbles: DELVE FLUKE ARMAIDA PALLID

Answer: What a photographic memory never seems to run out of — FILM

FBI arrests Soviet employee at U.N. on espionage charges

NEW YORK (AP) — A Soviet employee of the United Nations has been arrested on espionage charges as he bought classified U.S. documents from an informant on a subway platform, officials said.

A statement released by Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Director William Webster identified the Soviet arrested Saturday as Gennadiy Fedorovich Zakharov, 39.

Zakharov is a scientific affairs officer assigned to the Centre for Science and Technology for Development at the United Nations Secretariat.

Three federal agents arrested Zakharov around 6 p.m. (2200 GMT) at a subway stop in the New York City borough of Queens, right after he paid \$1,000 for documents on a U.S. Air Force jet engine, FBI Assistant Director John L. Hogan said at a news conference in New York.

The documents were confiscated by the FBI, according to Mr. Webster's statement released in Washington.

Zakharov gave the money to a man identified as a graduate of Queens College, who has supplied information to the FBI on the case for three years, Hogan said.

The man, a permanent U.S. resident who comes from a "Third World country," is employed by a subcontractor to the Bendix Corp. and General Electric Co., two important military contractors, Hogan said.

When arrested, Zakharov struggled with the FBI agents, Hogan said. They tackled him and wrestled him to the ground before handcuffing him, he said.

FBI officials did not identify the informant, who they said Zakharov tried to recruit while the man was still a student more than three years ago.

Hogan said agents believed that Zakharov was a KGB agent. No one answered telephone calls to the Soviet embassy in Washington.

A person who answered the telephone at the Soviet Union's U.N. mission here identified himself as a diplomat on duty and said, "We have no comment on this case."

Hogan did not elaborate on the nature of the documents.

He added, however, that Zakharov had orally offered the informant a contract outlining what information the Soviets needed. Zakharov also asked for manufacturers' manuals of military projects that would give the Soviets a better idea of what Americans were building, he said.

"Zakharov met with the student on many occasions during that time and reportedly paid him thousands of dollars to obtain a wide spectrum of valuable but non-classified information, concentrated in the areas of robotics, computers and artificial intelligence," Mr. Webster said.

From their first meeting onward, the informant was in continual contact with the FBI, appraising agents of Zakharov's activities, Hogan said.

Zakharov told the informant he should feel rewarded when he and Zakharov "hurt the United States," the FBI said.

According to the FBI, Zakharov arrived in the United States in December 1982 as a scientific affairs officer. As an officer or employee of an international organization his visa gives him "only limited diplomatic immunity that does not extend to espionage," the FBI said.

"Zakharov appears to have used his position with the United Nations, an agency established to further international peace and security to carry out espionage thus violating the U.N.'s spirit of trust and cooperation," Mr. Webster said.

Arrestment was scheduled for Monday before a U.S. magistrate in New York. FBI spokesman Ray McElhaney said that if convicted, Zakharov could be sentenced to a maximum of life in prison.

In early March, the United States ordered the Soviet Union to reduce the size of its missions at the United Nations from 279 to 170 by April 1988. The move drew a official protest from the Soviet Foreign Ministry, which said it placed superpower relations in jeopardy.

Later in March, the Soviets accused the U.S. embassy's second secretary of spying and expelled him. And in May, the Soviet Union announced the expulsion of an American diplomat and said it had caught him in a secret meeting with a Soviet citizen recruited by the CIA.

Aquino, rebel chief to meet in September

JEDDAH (R) — Philippine President Corason Aquino and the leader of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) will meet in the first week of September to seek a peaceful settlement to conflict in the southern Philippines, the official Saudi Press Agency (SPA) reported.

It said agreement to the talks came after four days of talks in Jeddah between MNLF leader Nur Misuari and an envoy of the Philippines government, Agapito "Butz" Aquino, a brother-in-law of the Philippines president.

SPA quoted the two men as telling a joint news conference Saturday night agreement had been reached to start a dialogue "to find a peaceful solution to the problem of Muslims."

The meeting was arranged by the Jeddah-based Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), which sees the MNLF as legitimate representative of the southern Bangsamoro people.

The front has been fighting for autonomous rule in the southern Philippines, but has said it will give peace a chance under Mrs. Aquino, elected in February.

Butz told the news conference the Philippine government was interested in giving autonomy to the Muslim-dominated area. "We would like to give real autonomy, not just paper autonomy," the Saudi Gazette newspaper quoted him as saying.

Under autonomy, the Bangsamoro could control the administrative, legislative and judicial systems as well as the police force, Butz said.

The newspaper also quoted him as saying the national government would favour one foreign policy, one army, and uniform taxation for the whole country.

"We intend to ratify the error (done to Muslims) by ensuring lasting peace. We owe this to the Muslims," he said.

I dies as forest fire rages in south France

GRASSE, France (R) — More than 1,500 firemen and soldiers fought Sunday to control a forest fire inland from France's Mediterranean Cote d'Azur which has caused one death and injured dozens of people, civil defence officials said.

The fire, the country's worst for several years, broke out Saturday at Tanneron near Grasse and raged overnight through hills north of the Mediterranean resort of Cannes.

A farmer died from a heart attack late Saturday after being forced to abandon his home to the blaze, which has cut a swathe through some 5,000 hectares (12,500 acres) of dry woodland.

Officials say the fire has destroyed or badly damaged at

least 200 houses and more than 1,000 people have been evacuated from isolated villages and summer campsites.

The psychiatric wing of Grasse Hospital was also evacuated after flames swept towards it Saturday night.

Dozens of people, many of them firemen, were treated for burns or smoke inhalation early Sunday and at least five have been taken to hospital with serious injuries.

Planes bombarded the flames with water since dawn and officials said firefighters were near to controlling the spread of the blaze, but added that a repeat of earlier strong winds would fan it out of control again.

IAEA experts to discuss Chernobyl report today

VIENNA (R) — About 500 technical experts begin a five-day meeting here Monday to draw lessons from the Soviet report on Chernobyl, which blames human error for the world's worst nuclear disaster.

"It is a very reasonable report which has enough information in it to rally a good discussion," Morris Rosen, director of the Nuclear Safety Division of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), told Reuters.

Mr. Rosen, part of an IAEA team to visit the stricken reactor shortly after the April 26 accident, and American doctor Robert Gale, who performed bone marrow transplants on some of the victims, are attending the talks at IAEA headquarters.

Delegates from more than 50 countries will review the 380-page report: "The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and its consequences."

"The idea is to have a technical meeting to ensure the same mistakes are not made again," one Western delegate said. "It has not been called to criticise the Soviets."

A 55-page summary of the

report, obtained by Reuters, says: "The prime cause of the accident was an extremely improbable combination of violations of instructions and operating rules committed by the staff of the unit."

It said an improperly conducted test at the reactor's fourth unit led to an explosion and fire which killed 31, left more than 200 people suffering from acute radiation sickness and sent radioactive particles across Europe.

About 135,000 people were evacuated from a 30-kilometre zone around the Ukrainian power plant.

According to the report the most crucial of six major errors was disconnecting the emergency cooling system while continuing to operate the reactor. This ruined any chance of reducing the scale of the accident.

The study, to be presented by a 28-member Soviet team, also faults designers of the RBMK-1000 type reactor for not including safety systems capable of preventing an accident under the conditions which developed on April 26.

Salvadoran army increases activities

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) — Salvadoran soldiers, trained and supplied by the United States, are conducting longer and larger military operations, occupying isolated and war-scarred villages and moving into traditional rebel bastions.

Fatigue-clad soldiers toting U.S.-made M-16 rifles patrol the Panamerican Highway, once the scene of numerous clashes between the army and the leftist Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, made up of five rebel groups. They also control scores of hamlets, where troops fashion makeshift barracks out of abandoned adobe houses.

The 53,000-member army, up from about 12,000 in 1980, clearly holds a military edge over the weakened but determined guerrillas.

But after almost seven years of war, 61,000 deaths and more than \$670 million in U.S. military aid, there's no quick end in sight to the battling.

"Psychologically the terrorists

are quite militant," said Lt.-Col. Mauricio Vargas during a recent interview at his command in the northeastern province of Morazan.

The Salvadoran military high command and knowledgeable Western sources also point to the unresolved economic, social and political roots of the struggle.

"There exists a vulnerable people here," Col. Vargas said. "They can be utilised by the guerrillas."

Wealth still remains in the hands of too few. Roughly 50 per cent of the population of 5.2 million people are unemployed or underemployed. Field workers earn the equivalent of a little more than a dollar a day.

President Jose Napoleon Duarte's two-year-old Christian Democratic administration is fragile, lacking support from the right-wing, various unions and the armed forces.

The senior army command runs its own show and remains basically unbridled. Officers remain immune from judicial proceedings

in cases involving murders and kidnappings.

Human rights groups bitterly protested what they said were random airplane bombings.

Col. Vargas' troops recently occupied for the second time in two months the mountainous hamlet of Perquin, sitting 125 miles (200 kilometres) north east of San Salvador and long considered the rebel capital.

Perquin is typical of the war-affected towns, occupied at any given time by either the army or the rebels.

The red doors of the shell-pocked, whitewashed Roman Catholic Church remain open, but there hasn't been a priest in years. Nor has there been running water or electricity. The frame of the mortared and bombed municipal building sits on the side of the grassy central plaza.

The guerrillas, said to number between 3,000 and 5,000, are scarce, holding up in areas along the northern Honduran border or in the demilitarised zone between the two countries.

German SPD to hold key congress

BONN (R) — The opposition Social Democrats (SPD) meet this week for a party congress they hope will revive a flagging campaign for next January's general election.

The five-day congress, which opens in Nuremberg Monday, will finalise the Socialist Party's election manifesto and put the spotlight on its candidate for chancellor, Johannes Rau.

But with the Jan. 25 election date getting closer, doubts have emerged within the party about Mr. Rau's image and his ambition

to topple conservative Chancellor Helmut Kohl with what would be the SPD's first absolute majority.

Mr. Rau, 55, a moderate who heads the North Rhine-Westphalia state government, now appears to have adopted a more sober assessment of his chances and has acknowledged that he faces an uphill struggle to secure an outright majority.

He has also made clear that a chief aim of his keynote congress speech set for Tuesday will be to raise depressed party morale from

a battering dealt by poor opinion poll showings and embarrassing "own-goals" by senior SPD figures.

Willy Brandt, the veteran SPD chairman, has stunned party faithful with an estimate that the party would do well to win 43 per cent of the vote next January, only five points more than at the last election in March 1983.

Confidence was further eroded when a top official in the last SPD administration, Klaus Boelling, questioned whether Mr. Rau possessed the forceful qualities needed of a national leader.

Indian telephone operators continue strike

NEW DELHI (AP) — Soldiers withdrew from a telephone exchange Sunday as staff went into the third day of a strike set off by an operator's complaint she was manhandled by a former cabinet minister.

Troops left the building shortly after midnight, after being sent in Saturday, but some signal corps technicians remained inside, said strikers who declined to give their names for fear of reprisal.

The duty officer at the exchange control room earlier had told the Associated Press that strikers had left the downtown building, ending the wildcat stoppage.

But numerous striking workers and supporters told the AP later that the strike was continuing. They said long-distance booking service still was not restored and equipment had been heavily damaged.

Former Home Minister P.C. Sethi and four armed bodyguards had stormed the exchange early Friday and allegedly threatened and abused operators because a long-distance call never got through.

"This is the worst telephone system in the world," said Sethi, admitting the incident, but denying he threatened anyone.

The strikers claimed that operators and staff from 50 other exchanges in the capital have joined their strike, crippling various services. There was no way immediately to verify their claims or the extent of interrupted services.

Poll names drugs as top problem for U.S. schools

WASHINGTON (AP) — For the first time in the 18-year history of the annual Gallup poll on education, the public has identified drugs as the biggest problem confronting U.S. schools.

By wide margins, adults said they favoured expulsion of students caught using drugs and allowing teachers to search lockers for drugs. And by a narrow 49-44 margin, they even approved testing students for drug use by urinalysis.

The public has singled out lack of discipline as the schools' major problem in 16 of the 17 previous Gallup surveys.

But in the latest poll, released Saturday by Phi Delta Kappan magazine, 28 per cent of those interviewed cited drugs as their top concern. Twenty-four per cent mentioned lack of discipline, while lack of financial support for the schools ranked third with 11 per cent.

The new poll also found that 41 per cent of those surveyed felt their local public schools merited a grade of A or B, down slightly from the past two years. But the number of A grades — 11 per cent — was the highest since 1977.

By a 67-24 margin, people said they would allow their children to attend classes with a child who was suffering from Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). President Ronald Reagan has declared war on what he has called an epidemic of drug abuse in this country, from the schools to the home to the workplace.

Responding to the survey results, Secretary of Education William J. Bennett said: "This confirms that the parents of America want to get drugs out of our schools. I have no higher priority than helping make American schools drug-free."

Public concern over the drug issue has been heightened by the spread of new, cheaper forms of cocaine, and the recent drug-related deaths of basketball star Len Bias and football player Don Rogers.

George Gallup Jr., co-chairman of the Gallup Organisation in Princeton, New Jersey, said the public's worry is well-founded. A separate youth survey shows that teenagers themselves rank alcohol and drug abuse as major problems, he said.

Parents were somewhat less alarmed about drugs in schools attended by their own children. Only 16 per cent listed drugs as the biggest problem facing the school their oldest child attends; 15 per cent cited discipline.

Japanese protest against U.S. battleship's arrival

SASEBO, Japan (Agencies) — The American battleship New Jersey arrived Sunday and was met by a flotilla of protesters who claim the huge ship is bringing nuclear weapons into port, in defiance of Japanese policy.

Ashore, police said by early afternoon they had arrested five protesters, all members of the extremist Battle Flag Faction, as they took part in a protest march. Fifty-one patrol ships of the Maritime Safety Agency (MSA) formed a phalanx around the 45,000-ton New Jersey to escort it into Sasebo, an MSA official said.

Dozens of other ships, carrying members of the Japan Socialist Party, the Socialist-affiliated General Council of Labour Unions (SOHYO), the leftist Battle Flag Faction and other groups circled the warship, waving red banners denouncing the visit.

There were 42 protest vessels and five ships carrying rightists who welcomed the battleship, said the MSA spokesman, who refused to be identified.

An airplane circled overhead broadcasting a message from the Alliance For Victory over Communism that said, "the city of Sasebo welcomes the New Jersey."

Critics charge the New Jersey's Tomahawk cruise missiles are equipped with nuclear warheads, which would violate Japan's principle of not allowing nuclear arms into the country. Japan also bans the possession

and production of nuclear arms. Tomahawk missiles have three attack modes, two of which are conventional and one nuclear, but the United States refuses to disclose which mode the Tomahawks are in and which of its ships are nuclear-armed.

Police said about 5,700 protesters gathered in two Sasebo parks to rally against the visit of the New Jersey. The U.S. Navy says the visit is for rest and replenishment.

Police in riot gear were deployed in Sasebo streets surrounding the U.S. naval facility. The floating fortress was welcomed by Cmdr. D.T. Dunham, the U.S. Navy's chief staff officer at Sasebo.

"We have been looking forward to your visit for a long time and we are going to do everything in our power to make this both an enjoyable visit for you and the crews," Dunham said in a speech to the ship's commanding officers.

Yuko Tomimaga, president of the Japan-America Society, added, "the people of Sasebo fully understand and appreciate the mission you are carrying out day and night to maintain the prosperity of both the United States and Japan."

Other warships belonging to the New Jersey battle group that also have Tomahawk missile capability made hastily announced calls at other ports in Japan, sparking protests by activists around the country.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OWAN SHARIF
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FIND THE SAFE FINESSE

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♠ A K 9 8

♥ 7 6 5 4

♦ K J

♣ 6 4 2

WEST

♠ 5 4 3

♥ 9 8

♦ A 9 8 6 4

♣ A J 9

EAST

♠ Q 7 2

♥ Void

♦ Q 10 7 5 3 2

♣ Q 10 8 5

SOUTH

♠ J 10 6

♥ K Q J 10 8 2

♦ Void

♣ K 7 3

The bidding:

South West North East

1♣ Pass 1♠ Pass

3♥ Pass 4♥ Pass

Opening lead: Nine of ♣

The right finesse is sometimes hard to find. At first it might seem this contract depends on finding either the queen of spades with West or the ace of clubs with East. However, you can improve on those chances.

Despite the fact he had no first-round control outside the trump suit, South felt his spade fit justified a jump rebid of his suit. When

North could not cue-bid at his next turn, South decided four hearts was high enough.

Rather than break a suit for declarer, West opted for a trump lead. Declarer won and drew a second round, crossed to dummy with the king of spades and led the jack of diamonds, intending to discard a spade if East played low.

East covered, however, and declarer ruffed high. He crossed back to the table with the ace of spades and led the king of diamonds. When East could not cover, declarer discarded his remaining spade. West won but had no safe return. A diamond would yield a ruff-and-sluff; a club would limit declarer's losers in that suit to two; and a spade would set up a card in that suit for a club sluff, with a trump as entry.

Had East been able to cover the second diamond, declarer would again have ruffed high and then exited with his spade. If West had the queen after all, he would be end played. If East had the queen of spades and shifted to a club, declarer would cover the second round of clubs and still make his contract if either East had the ace or West had a doubleton ace. Try it.

COLUMN

Marathon typing record claimed

BOMBAY (R) — A 44-year-old Indian man has claimed the record for non-stop typing, pounding the keys of a manual typewriter for more than five days. Shambhu Anbhawane typed for 123 hours to beat the old record of 130 hours and 15 minutes set in 1969 by Mike Howell, a blind office worker from Manchester, England, according to the Guinness Book of World Records.

Anbhawane, who began his typing career when he was 19, took painkillers and vitamins throughout the marathon effort. He started typing at 60 words per minute (WPM) but managed only 15 WPM in his last hour for an average of 24 WPM. Under the rules he was allowed a five minute break each hour for eating, washing, going to the toilet and sleeping. Anbhawane repeatedly typed a speech, interspersed with Hindu religious sayings to give him strength and ward off evil. He struck the keys 806,000 times.

Pravda attacks Prince, other rock stars

MOSCOW (R) — The Communist Party daily Pravda has denounced American rock star Prince and other singers who, it said, were teaching the younger generation to believe that nuclear war was inevitable. In a commentary headlined "jolly gravediggers," Pravda said anti-nuclear songs by such groups as British star Boy George's Culture Club had been replaced by a new genre of nihilistic rock music which celebrated nuclear death on grounds that it could not be avoided. It singled out the song Neutron Bomb by award-winning song writer Bill Whits, whom it called a "self-declared priest of nuclear art." Sirens and howls accompanied his lyrical invitation to dance in the face of impending nuclear holocaust, it said. But he was surpassed by Prince, whose album Purple Rain had sold over 10 million copies, Pravda said.

Nuclear firm settles Karen Silkwood case

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma (R) — A U.S. nuclear power company has said it would pay \$1.38 million in damages to the estate of Karen Silkwood who had accused the company of exposing her to excess radiation.

Kerr-McGee Corporation said in a statement it agreed to settle the 12-year-old legal action to cut legal costs but added that it believed it would have won in the end. Silkwood, a nuclear laboratory analyst who became a folk hero in the anti-nuclear power movement and was the subject of a Hollywood movie, sued Kerr-McGee for damages in 1974 after suffering radiation contamination. Less than a week later she was killed in a car crash while on her way to meet a newspaper reporter and a union leader to provide what she had said was evidence of missing plutonium and falsified safety records at a Kerr-McGee plant.

An autopsy showed Silkwood, who was 28 when she died, had plutonium levels in her body of up to 50 per cent of the U.S. government permissible lifetime figure. Her apartment was also found to be contaminated. A jury in 1979 awarded \$10.5 million to Silkwood's estate but an appeals court reversed the award.

Couple get problems out of way before marriage

MIDDLESBROUGH, England (R) — Eddie Smith is praying his wedding goes off without a hitch. The run-up to it was disastrous — he broke his leg, and lost his job, his car, a house and a honeymoon.

"As I hobble up the aisle on my crutches I'll wonder what else can go wrong," he told reporters. The 29-year-old labourer's troubles began when he drove to work after taking part in a marathon run. "I fell asleep and the car crashed into the wall," he said. "I was a write-off."

Because I only had third party insurance I won't get a penny. My leg is badly broken so I lost my job because it was contract work, and without my wages the house mortgage fell through and we had to cancel a honeymoon in Spain." Nursery nurse Karen McLeod, 24, who is marrying Smith in Middlesbrough, north east England, said: "I suppose it's best to get our problems out of the way before the wedding."

Gen. Ortega spoke at a ceremony installing new ranks on senior officers of the Sandinista army following a reorganisation of the armed forces last week.

Gen. Ortega, who previously, had the title of commander, was given the new title by his brother, President Ortega, on Friday.

That is the highest rank in the Nicaraguan army, followed by Lieutenant General, major general and brigadier. Such ranks were adopted by the Sandinistas during the civil war that they won in July 1979 with the defeat of the right-wing government of the late President Anastasio Somoza.

"We are not a handful of guerrillas anymore. We are a revolutionary government at the head of an organised and disciplined army, a conventional irregular one to put up active resistance against anyone anywhere in our territory," Gen. Ortega told his fellow officers.

An administration official said that for negotiations to succeed "the key is to get the four Central American countries to stick together on what they want."

Meanwhile Nicaraguan Defence Minister Humberto Ortega, the nation's new general of the army, said Saturday that thousands of American soldiers would be killed if the United

States attacked Nicaragua.

"We are willing to pay with tens of thousands of deaths if the United States intervenes in Nicaragua, but American troops will also leave thousands of dead behind, since the invaders also will bite the dust of defeat as they did with Sandino," Gen. Ortega said.

The view that a negotiating track must be an important part of U.S. policy was echoed by a senior adviser to a key Republican senator, whose support for contra aid was crucial to getting it passed in the Senate. He said 10 to 15 of the senators who voted for the aid "are looking for progress on the negotiating side."

"In the next six to seven months, we need really clear support for negotiations, or this is in trouble next spring," he said.

Another congressional source said he understands that Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega and the presidents of the four Central American countries — Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Guatemala — will meet in New York during the U.N. General Assembly meetings in mid-September and that a regional peace accord probably will be discussed.

The official did not know whether Mr. Reagan would accept that outcome — he has pledged never to stop supporting the contras. But he said Congress, which has only narrowly approved Mr. Reagan's latest request for \$100 million in aid, almost certainly would not approve more funds if that kind of agreement were made.

Another informed official, who also